THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

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K. P.—White Cross Lodge No. — meets every Tuesday evening at Odd Fellows hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.
W. HEMSTEAD, C. C. W. BAIN, K. of R. & S.

A. O. U. W.—Brainerd Lodge No. 47, meets in Odd Fellows' hall the 2d and 4th Thursdays of every month. Visiting brothers invited.
HENRY MAHLE, M. W. P. R. WILKINS, R. S.

I. O. O. F.—Evergreen Lodge, No. 90. Regular meetings every Monday evening. Visiting brothers cordially invited. Lodge room in Odd Fellows' Hall on Sixth Street.
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ALEX BESSON, N. G. R. H. PAINE, R. S.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday of each month at the reading room at 2:30 p. m. Gospel temperance meetings at the reading room every Sabbath afternoon at 4 p. m.
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R. A. M.—Brainerd Chapter No. 42, meets on the second Tuesday of each month at the Masonic Temple on Broadway.
J. E. Wilson, High Priest. G. W. Phillips, Sec'y.

K. T.—Ascalon Commandery, No. 16, meets on the first Tuesday of each month at the Masonic Temple on Broadway.
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LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Northern Pacific Trains.

No. 1 arrives from the south at 9:45. Departs going west at 10:05 p. m., daily.
No. 3 arrives from the south at 1:45. Departs going west at 2 10 p. m.
No. 5 arrives from the south at 1:45 p. m. Departs going west at 2:10 p. m., daily except Sunday.
No. 2 arrives from the west at 6:55 a. m. Departs going south at 7:10 a. m., Daily.
No. 4 arrives from the west at 2:10 a. m. Departs going south at 2:30 a. m., daily.
No. 6 arrives from the west at 12:45 p. m. Departs going south at 1:10. Daily except Sunday.
No. 7 arrives from Duluth at 9:15 p. m., daily, except Sunday.
No. 8 depart for Duluth at 7:30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Let every body celebrate.

Brainerd will be covered with red paint next Monday.

Cole's circus will exhibit in this city on Friday, the 23d inst.

President James A. Garfield was shot down by Guiteau five years ago this morning.

Politicians were busy at work fixing up their fences during the meeting of the convention.

Bob Dunn is tired of running a country newspaper and wants to get out of the business. Robert has our sympathy.

The breech has been healed and hereafter the Fifth district will be bloodless although the name will probably always stick to it.

Albert Scheffer was in the city Wednesday. The gentleman is a candidate for governor, but Charlie Gillman will be to much for him.

The new ten-story building in St. Paul to be erected by the Globe will be erected without a lick of convict labor. The Globe is on the right track.

Knute Nelson was nominated by acclamation at the convention on Wednesday. Times have worked wonders since the Detroit convention of four years ago.

Halver Steenerson made a very appropriate speech at the judicial convention Wednesday Halver is a politician of no small capacity—but he fails to "get there."

The Fourth of July comes on the 5th this year in Brainerd. The average citizen can commence celebrating on the morning of the third and continue until the sixth.

State Auditor Braden was in Brainerd looking after his wires. It is said by prominent politicians that W. W. Hartley will make it a decididely interesting canvas for him.

The Little Falls Transcript is exercised over the matter of delegates to the legislative convention and fears that those elected from Crow Wing county last Friday will not be recognzied on account of being too premature.

In a report to the daily papers of the convention, Newt McFadden's name was spelled "Knute." We have heard it mentioned that Mac. intends to use this as a lever to secure Scandinavian votes this fall should he be in the political arena.

No town in the northwest ever attempted such a celebration as will be in progress here next Monday. The people from Motley, Gull River, Deerwood, Crow Wing and Ft. Ripley will all come to Brainerd, to say nothing of the people from up and down the road. It will be a gala day and every thing and every body will be in holiday attire.

Charles Gilman was in the city this week as a delegate to the convention but during the time he was not very idle. Mr. Gilman feels very confident that he will receive the nomination for governor. If he secures the support of Knute Nelson it will throw the Scandinavian vote to him and the Farmers' Alliance will give him quite a hearty support. The numerous candidates in the southern part of the state will split the vote of that section up and the more split the better it is for Gilman.

The Duluth Tribune says. The Northern Pacific road is about to extend its system northward from Wadena, up through Hubbard county and toward the international boundry. The iron for this extention is to be shiped here from Buffalo. In addition to the railroad iron already consigned to or destined for this place, and the combined shipments will create quite a demand for labor and dock room.

The Nominee.

Knute Nelson is a Norweigan by birth. He was born in the parish of Voss. near the city Burgen, Norway. February 2, 1843. He came to the United States in 1849 He moved to Walworth county, Wis.. in November of the same year, and lived there until 1853 when he moved to Deerfield, Dane county which was his home until August, 1871. In that year he went to Alexandria, Douglas county, Minn., which has since been his home. He received an academic education. In early life Mr. Nelson was a farmer, but on the outbreak of the rebellion, or in May 1861, he enlisted in the Fourth Wisconsin volunteers, serving in that regiment as a private and noncommissioned officer until July, 1864. He was wounded in the charge on Fort Hudson. La., June 14, 1863 and also taken prisoner.

From 1865 until 1867 Mr. Nelson read law in the office of Col. Vilas the present postmaster general, when he was admitted to the bar by the circuit court of Dane county, Wis. From that time until the present he has been engaged actively in the practice of law, holding a high position at the bar both in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and has also devoted considerable attention to farming.

For the past 18 or 20 years Mr. Nelson has been prominent in politics, being at all times and at all places a staunch Republican. His first vote was for Abraham Lincoln on his return from the army in 1864. In 1858 and 1869 he was a member of the Assembly of the Wisconsin Legislature, representing a part of Dane county. In 1872 and 1873 and a part of 1874 he was County Attorney of Douglas county, this state. being promoted later to the State Senate, where during the years 1875 '76, '77 and '78 he represented the counties of Douglass, Pope, Grant, Stevens and Big Stone. He was one of the Presidential electors on the Garfield and Arthur ticket, and for a number of years has been a member of the Board of Regents of the state University.

Mr. Nelson's greatest political fight was that of four years ago in the Fifth district when he was elected to Congress in a triangular fight, Hon. C. F. Kindred, of Brainerd, a leading and influential republican, and Hon. E. P. Barnum, of Sauk Center being his opponents. Nelson received 16,954 votes, Kindred 12,238 and Barnum 6,248.

Mr. Nelson was renominated in 1884, his opponent being Mr. Baxter, who received 13,176 votes to 25,600 for Mr. Nelson.

Mr. Nelson's services in congress have given very general satisfaction to his constituents, as the action of the convention Wednesday showed.

Labor's Boom.

The strongest and most encouraging feature in the business and industrial situation of the United States is the fact that stocks of all kinds of manufactured products are comparatively light. Stores and warehouses and factories, instead of being loaded up and loaded down with products, are in moderate supply only. Manufactures instead of crowding production to its utmost limits, are throwing off a portion of their capacity and manufacturing only to meet the current demand. This policy has been followed since the opening of the year in all branches and will be the policy of great and small manufacturing interests throughout the year. The immediate effect of this course is to preserve prices to prevent any hurtful competition, and to maintain that confidence in business and trade circles, which is absolutely necessary to industrial and commercial prosperity. The organization of labor on one side, and employers on the other, contines in all sections of the country. The Knights of Labor are making vigorous but conservative efforts to strengthen their organization. They are weeding out their entire order machinery, weeding out insufficiency wherever it is to be found, and supplanting it with a little higher order of organizing and lecturing intelligence. The Trade Unionists have within the past week or two been exchanging a good deal of correspondence over the outcome of the Cleveland convention of the Knights of Labor. They have not yet decided what course to pursue. While there is no open antagonism, there is a secret hostility on the part of the leaders of the various Trade Union against the Knights of Labor. The latter organization is open-hearted and open-handed, and intends to pursue only a most honorable but very energetic policy in its work of gathering in all outside labor into the one common fold. The latest news concerning labor movements is to the effect that as soon as the mid-summer quietude is over, that the work of organization will be undertaken with more energy than ever, stimulated by a spirit of emulation.

THE BLOODY FIFTH.

Hon. Knute Nelson Nominated to Succeed Himself.

The Fifth disirict congressional Republican convention was called to order by E. E. Corliss of Fergus Falls chairman of the Republican congressional committee. He spoke of the bloody Fifth as being one of the most important congressional districts in the United States and although Republicans there can fight among themselves they are found united when a common enemy. He advised harmony and hoped that old wounds had been closed no new ones would be opened. After reading the call for the convention he announced that a committee had been selected with C. F. Kindred, of Brainerd, as a temporary chairman, Judge Sullivan, of Becker county was elected temporary secretary. A committee of five was appointed on permanent organization as follows: Matson, of Wilkin; Hartley, Crow Wing; Kendall. St. Louis; Stone, Stevens; Damon, Stearns. A committee on resolutions consisting of nine was appointed, Ensign, St. Louis; Mitchell, Stearns; McGrand, Polk; Ward, Douglas; Williams, Otter Tail, Rhodes, Morrison; Tony Torson, Polk, R. A. Costello, Bigstone; Knute Melby, Grant. A committe of seven on credentials was appointed as follows: Stordock, Wilkin; Don A. Dodge, St, Louis; Horr, Cass; Mayhew, Benton,. Vanstrom, Kittson. Alden, Carlton, Thompson, Crow Wing. A recess of half an hour was then taken.

NELSON NOMINATED.

After a recess of half an hour the committee on credentials made report. The committee on permanent organization recommended unanimously that the temporary organization be made permanent The report of both committees were adopted. On motion of C. B. Sleeper, the convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Congress, E. E. Corliss nominoted Hon. Knute Nelson in a few highly complimentary terms A motion was made by B. F. Hartshorm, of Verndale to nominate Mr. Nelson by acclamation which was carried. After the name of S. G. Comstock, of Clay county had been proposed and met with no second, members of the delagation of his county having stated that he was not a candidate. The committee on resolutions reported unanimously on the following resolutions which were adopted.

WHEREAS, The welfare of the country depends largely upon the existence of equitable and harmonious relations between the various parties and interests entering into and constituting the general business of the country;

AND WHEREAS, The most important of all these interests is manual labor, upon which depend the life, comfort and happiness of a large majority of our people, but which has long been dominated by, and made subservient to large moneyed interests, which are powerful by reason of organization and skillful management;

AND, WHEREAS, The agricultural and other industries of the country are in a state of long continued depression, in degree much greater than is the case with the moneyed interests and institions of the country;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That it is the imperative and immediate duty of congress and of our state legislature, to ascertain the causes of and remedies for the difficulties named, and to enact such laws as shall tend to secure for all honorable labor its reasonable reward, and for the laborer every possible protection in his constitutional rights, and to secure to the tiller of the soil his proper share of the results of his labor.

RESOLVED, That in the matter of the present extravagant and unreasonable price for railroad transportation of grain and other articles of produce, and of general merchandise, there is, as in all other business transactions a fair and equitable point to which both the shipper and the railroad company should and must come: if not willingly, then by such certain and speedy application of the law as may be necessary: and it clearly devolves upon the next legislature to enact all laws necessary to this end; also to provide against all unjust discriminations. And for the proper enactment and the honest and prompt enforcement of such laws the legislature and the executive should be held to a strict accountability.

Resolved, That the present laws providing for an open market, and for the proper inspection and grading of grain, and for the operation of elevators and warehouses, should be perfected to the satisfaction of the parties raising and shipping the grain, and made operative in the whole state.

RESOLVED, That the several railroads of the state should by law be required to receive from each other car-loads of fuel and lumber, so that the same shall be transported by the most direct route to its destination over two or more lines of railroad at no greater aggregate cost to the shipper than would be charged if the entire distance were upon the road of one company, to the end that the settlers upon both the prairie and the timbered lands of the state may mutually profit by such reasonable charge for transportation.

RESOLVED, That in order to determine what are reasonable charges upon any line of railroad commissioners should ascertain what amounted has been actually invested by the owners of such railroad, and should disregard all fictitious "watered stock" so called.

Resolved, That it is the duty of our member of congress to favor such interstate commerce legislation as shall be condusive to the best interests of the state.

Resolved, That we must be constantly guarded against the exactions and encroachments of monopolies, and in performance of that duty it devolves upon us to develop by all means at our command the great lake water route, fortunately terminating within this congressional district at the city of Duluth, and no pains or reasonable expense should be spared by our state or by the general government in investing that city and port with all possible facilities for the transaction there of the shipping business for a large part of the western half of the continent; for by no other instrumentality than the Lake Route can we escape the exactions of monopolies in the matter of shipments to and from the East; And while we are in favor of a liberal appropriation for our harbors on Lake Superior, our representative in congress should also labor for the development of the waterways in the western portion of the state, having especial reference to the Big Stone lake, Lake Traverse and Red river water route.

Resolved, That the legislature, at its next session should pass a carefully considered and prepared law for the proper regulation of the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine or bogus butter under whatsoever name offered, within this state with severe penalties, including imprisonment for infractions of the law. We further earnestly urge upon our senators in congress to use all honorable efforts to secure the passage through that body of the bill having this general object in view which has already passed the house, and is now pending in the senate.

Resolved, That we insist upon a material and judicious reduction and proper readjustment of the tariff, especially where it bears heavily upon agricultural interests, and we approve of the action of our congressman in voting for the consideration of the only bills that have been presented to congress looking in that direction.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the services of Hon. Knute Nelson as our representative in congress, the extensive territory and varied interests of this district devolve upon its representative extraordinary labors, and Mr. Nelson has performed his duty with fidelity and honor.

Resolved, That the accidental and temporary success of the Democracy in the last national campaign merely gives that party an opportunity to demonstrate its inability to satisfy the reasonable demands of the country; and we shall rally again around the flag of the grand old Republican party with steadfast faith in the righteousness and stability of its principles, and confident of its early restoration to the full and permanent control of the Federal government.

THE JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

The republican judicial convention for the eleventh district met at the opera house at 2 p. m. and was called to order by W. W. Hartley, chairman of the judicial committee. The fifty-seven delegates were present either by proxy or in person. A temporary organization was effected by the election of J.D. Ensign, of Duluth as chairman and H. A. Phelps, of Norman county as secretary. The usual committee was appointed, and that on pemanent organization recommended that the temporary organization be made permanent, which was adopted by a unanimous vote. An effort was made to devide the district in the election of candidates, the delegates from the eastern part chose the candidate for first judge and those from the west the candidate for second. After some filibustering this motion was voted down and nominations for first judge were finally declared in order. Judge O. P. Stearns of Duluth was nominated by Mr. Burnham of Moorhead. and the nomination was seconded by Mr. Munger of Duluth and Capt. McGrew of Polk county. There being no other nominations Judge Stearns was nominated by acclation.

FOR SECOND JUDGE

the name of Ira B. Mills of Clay county was put in nomination by Mr. W. J. Bobkin of Moorhead. Capt. J. G. McGrew, of Polk county nominated John Cromb of the same county. F. D. Larrabee, of Moorhead seconded the nomination of Mr. Mills in a somewhat lengthy but forcible and telling speech. Senator H. Steenerson of Crookston, was nominated by A. Grinderland of Marshall county. The convention proceeded to an informal ballot. Messrs. W. F. Davy. C. F. Johnson and John McClain were appointed by the chair as tellers and the result was Mills 24, Cromb 22, Steenerson 10. B. A. Wilkinson 1. A formal ballot was then taken which resulted as follows. Mills 34, Cromb 20, Steenerson 2, Mr. Mills was therefore declared the nominee of the convention. Messrs. Bullard. Hartshorn and Munger were appointed a committee to wait upon Judge Stearns to notify him of his nomination and shortly appeared with that gentleman and also Mr. Mills the second candidate. Both spoke briefly thanking the convention for the honor bestowd upon them. Senator Steenerson also addressed the convention in response to numerous calls. The chair then appointed a committee of five as a judicial committee after which the convention adjourned.

Satisfied With Lum,

Crow Wing county makes her legislative choice early in the season, but it dosen't matter as long as it is a good one.—Little Falls Transcript.

No Doubt About It.

Brainerd has commenced to boom W. W. Hartley for state auditor. The northern part of the state ought to stand by him to a man. He is thoroughly competent for the position and it is high time that the north was represented at the capital.—Duluth Herald.

On Monday the question of local option was voted on by the citizens of Washington Territory. Each precinct was to decide whether intoxicating liquors should be sold within its boundaries. In all the cities the measure was defeated by a vote of about 3 to 2. In the small towns the measure was carried by the same proportion in vote. From the returns thus far received it is believed that local option has a majority in the territory. Women did not take as much interest in the election as was expected and in most places those who voted divided as to their sentiments in regard to the prohibition of the sale of liquor.

The tomb of Garfield will be completed this summer at a cost of $130.000.

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Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publisher.

BRAINERD, · MINNESOTA.

The New York World, which was so successful in raising a fund for the Statue of Liberty, is now engaged in raising a "World's Parliamentary Fund," to pay the election expenses of the National and Liberal candidates in Great Britain.

During the year ended May 7 the gradual abolition law of Cuba has set free 25,525 slaves, and the official statistics of that island state that only 25,381 slaves remain to be liberated. In a very few years there will be scarcely a trace of slavery left on the American continents and the adjoining islands.

The iron manufactures of Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania have signed the scale for the coming year without any dispute or delay. It is the first time in the history of the association that it has been signed so early in the season and its prompt adoption is regarded as indicative of a busy and fairly prosperous year in the iron trade.

New York is a populous city and requires a large police department. It has had 2,750 officers on the police force, which it was urged was inadequate, hence the legislature was asked to increase it 500 men, which it did, and the Governor has approved the act. The increase was suggested by the recent street railroad disturbances in that city. The police department now has 3,250 men at its disposal.

The Saturday half-holiday idea is in practical operation in many of the towns and cities at the East, especially among wholesale establishments. "The trouble with America is there are not enough holidays," said a recent English traveler, "and the people work themselves into early graves." Of course this is more or less of an exaggeration, but there is nevertheless a great truth in it, and a truth whose reproach would be taken away were the Saturday half holiday general.

One of the laws recently signed by the governor of New York is of interest to all officers of justice in the state. The law takes effect immediately and provides that a person charged with crime in another state or territory shall not be taken out of New York either with or without his consent unless he be regularly extradited, and any person or officer who aids or assists in removing any fugitive from justice out of New Yorkwithout a requisition being first obtained shall be guilty of felony and imprisoned in state prison.

The late Legislature of New York appropriated $200,000 for the enlargement of certain locks in the Erie Canal, so that two boats instead of one can pass through them at a time. Governor Hill has approved the bill making this appropriation, and it is now a law. The work will be commenced immediately. When these enlarged locks are ready for use it will quicken and cheapen grain transportation from the West. The appropriation is also an earnest that New York will commence a thorough enlargement and improvement of its canals. All that cheapens canal transportation helps the West by adding to the value of Western products in the hands of the farmers, manufacturers and other producers.

The success of the secession party in the recent Nova Scotia elections is a serious matter for that Province and for the Dominion and home governments. The Dominion Government received formal warning a year ago of what to expect unless the demands of the Province were heeded for the readjustment of the tariff, the lightening of the burden of taxation, which under the union has become excessive, and a general reform of the financial relations between Dominion and Province. But the dominant party at Ottawa appears to know of no remedy for discontent but a subsidy. Seemingly it is now too late, and Nova Scotia will probably execute its thirst to appeal to the imperial authorities for leave to withdraw from the confederation, with what results nobody can foretell.

The State Department is collecting information as to the methods employed by the Morman propagandists in securing adherents abroad to their pernicious creed. Already some very startling figures and statements have been secured, which show on what a wholesale plan the Mormon recruiting agents are working in Europe, and especially in Switzerland, buying young girls, educating them, misleading them and shipping them to Utah for their own nefarious purposes. It may be that the completion of the work now being done by the State Department, by opening the eyes of European countries to the spread of the Mormon propaganda among them, will lead to some united action to check it. That such action will ultimately be called for seems not at all improbable, since we can hardly hope to really crush out the Mormon system so long as it is receiving constant accessions from foreign sources.

A correspondent calls the attention of the New York Times to the fact that on Jan. 12, 1773, an open meeting in Sheffield, Mass., adopted a declaration of more or less independence, asserting the right of self-government, announcing numerous grievances, and abusing Great Britain without stint. Two of the committee that drafted the declaration afterwards became generals in the revolutionary army. They were John Fellows and John Ashley. This declaration antedates by more than two years the celebrated Mecklenberg declaration which has been the subject of so much controversy. The same writer also states that in the same county at the village of Great Barrington the people ejected the judges of the crown August 16, 1774, more than eight months before the battle of Lexington, and at no time since the date mentioned did the people of that district ever acknowledge the authority of Great Britain. The evidence of all this is said to be existing in the shape of authentic records.

General News Condensed.

Judicial Ruling on the Boycott.

Judge Sloan of Milwaukee delivered an opinion on the motion to quash the indictment of Robert Schilling, state organizer of the Knights of Labor, who is on trial on the charge of conspiracy and making threats in connection with boycotts. Judge Sloan ruled:

Since Schilling threatened to put the vast mahinery of the Knights of Labor in operation to prevent the public from patronizing the firm boycotted, he injured the firm's income, which was as much property as machinery or buildings, and to attempt to dictate to them against their will whom to employ or discharge, was a parallel offense. All organizations of the kind seeking to interfere with the business of manufacturers or others are not in accordance with law," said the judge. "Laborers or capitalists may organize for their own protection, but have no right to take the aggressive. In our social and industrial life and in our government the socialist, the anarchist and the boycotter have no place.

Henry Ward Beecher in England.

Liverpool Special. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher reached here the 26th of June. A throng of people had gathered on the dock to bid him welcome to England. As the tender approached the landing stage there was a cry: "Have you Beecher aboard?" When the affirmative response came back cheers were given for the Plymouth pastor, and hats were thrown into the air. Delegations from a number of organizations were on hand to receive him, and there was a great mass of telegrams and letters awaiting him, giving greeting and offering formal receptions. The American consul and many prominent persons called upon him at the Northwestern hotel. He also was invited to be present at the big Liberal meeting Monday night, when Mr. Gladstone is to speak. Mr. Beecher was indisposed nearly all the way over. He tells a pathetic story of his ocean voyage. Besides delivering lectures as arranged, Mr. Beecher will doubtless accept many of the pressing appeals he has received to preach in various places.

The United States Forces in Railroad Strikes.

A bill was filed in the United States circuit court at Chicago by the Lake Shore road for an injunction against the striking switchmen, and a copy of it was presented to Judge Gresham. It recited the interference with its traffic by its late employes, declaring it to be wanton and unjustifiable, and that such interference with its business was in violation of its rights under the constitution and laws of the United States. Judge Gresham, in an order based upon the application, holds:

The averments show a right of action against the strikers, because neither states nor individuals nor combinations can interfere with the complainant's lawful prosecution of its business, which is that of a carrier of interstate commerce, and that under the act of 1875 the circuit courts have concurrent jurisdiction with state courts of such controversies. The strikers have no more right to stop or destroy cars containing imported merchandise to be delivered than to stop and destroy cars containing munitions of war or troops of the United States. It is the duty of the federal courts to exert such authority as it possesses to protect the complainants.

Congress and the Vetoes.

Washington Special: President Cleveland has vetoed seventy-one bills to date. Sixty-four of them were pension bills. Thirty-eight of the vetoes have been sent to the house of representatives and thirty-three to the senate. No attempt has been made to pass any of them over his veto, but the bill to quiet the titles of settlers on the Des Moines river lands will be taken up under the order of the joint caucus committee of the senate at once. It is not probable that the other miscellaneous bills will be disturbed. They could not be overridden under any circumstances, relating as they do, to bills of local interest and involving no principle that congress desires to establish. All of the messages have been referred to the committee on pensions. The business of the senate is controlled by a joint committee representing caucuses of the two parties. Mr. Edmunds being chairman of the republicans and Mr. Beck of the democrats. They will probably make a change in their programme to include a discussion of the vetoes, and two or three days will be set apart for this purpose. The committee on pensions will hold a meeting when the thirty-three messages will be referred to subordinate committees for the purpose of having reports written thereon. The most meritorious cases will then be selected, and when the time comes an attempt will be made to pass them over the head of the president. This, however, can hardly be done.

At Junction City, south of Marshfield, Wis., James Malloy, a logger, shot and fatally wounded an unknown stranger in the woodsman by occupation. The wounded man died soon after. The stranger attempted a criminal assault on Malloy's wife, supposing Malloy absent. The latter came in the back door, seized a shotgun and discharged a load of buckshot into the stranger's stomach. The stranger had worked the past winter near Auburndale in a lumber camp, but lived in Eau Claire.

The strike of the Lake Shore Switchmen at Chicago is practically ended by the defeat of the strikers.

Gen. Samuel F. Cary of Ohio, is an applicant for the consul-generalship at Paris.

The appropriation for the pay of land officers is increased $490,000.

There is very little prospect of the adjournment of congress before the last of July.

From computations made at the treasury, based upon last year's receipts, it is estimated that the Randall tariff bill introduced recently will effect a reduction in the government revenue of $34,977,665 including $9,044,452 on account of the reductions of the tariff on dutiable articles, $1,526,124 on account of the additions to the free list, and $26,407,088 on account of the removal of the internal revenue tax on tobacco, etc.

The following named postoffice inspectors have been dropped from the rolls of the department: T. R. Bannerman, California; William A. Brown, St. Louis; S. P. Childs, Chicago; George M. Drake, St. Louis; A. W. Herrick, Cincinnati; G. C. Maynard, St. Louis; H. D. Norton, Texas; D. Pulsifer, Chicago; R. B. Thomas, St. Louis; T. F. Tracy, San Francisco; James Mail, San Francisco.

Frank A. Blackford, twenty-eight years of age, son of Samuel C. Blackford, formerly superintendent of the capitol police, was shot and killed recently by Sam Gassenheimer at the latter's saloon. The murder was the result of an old feud.

Senator Harrison presented in the senate the following petition, signed by the leading officers of the Indiana Woman's Christian Temperance union: Whereas, It has come to our knowledge that wholesale trading in human flesh in the form of young and innocent girls for the purpose of prostitution is carried on to an alarming extent, and it is stated that over fifty girls have been sent from Canada to one Chicago house within a year; therefore, the W. C. T. U. of Indiana respectfully and earnestly ask that you will duly provide for and cause to be made a thorough official inquiry regarding this alleged international traffic in girls for immoral purposes, and take such action as may be found necessary to speedily and effectually abolish it.

The wife of Senator Cameron gave birth to a daughter recently—the first child of Don's second marriage.

A freight train on the St. Paul railway bound for Chicago, broke near Summers, Wis. Brakeman Ed. Mackin got down to couple the cars and was run over. He died shortly after.

Mr. Strait has received word that Morris G. Knoyenbuh, appointed a cadet at West Point from his district, has successfully passed the examination.

Mr. White has secured the appointment of a medical training board at Preston, Minn., the appointments for which are Drs. Love and Robbins, democrats of Preston, and Dr. Phillips, republican, of Wykoff.

Mr. Strait has been notified by the pension office that pensions have been granted to A. C. Baker, Brownton, Minn.; J. A. Clements, Jaresville, Minn., and J. T. Thomas, Clear Lake, Dak.

Ephraim Charland, foreman of the Phoenix Manufacturing company, was drowned at the Five Mile dam near Eau Claire, Wis., by slipping from a boom timber.

The Daily Capital newspaper at Des Moines, was sold to Senator Lafayette Young proprietor of the Atlantic Daily Telegraph. He takes possession at once, and will assume the editorial and business management.

The Massachusetts legislature failed to pass the soldiers' exemption bill over the governor's veto.

The vein of iron ore discovered at Negaunee, Mich, turns out to be 150 feet in thickness.

High license has been defeated in the Louisiana legislature.

A report that George Gould, the eldest son of Jay Gould, has gone to London to wed Miss Edith Kingdom, an actress, excites a wide range of interest in New York, because the world of fashion, finance and theatricals are all perturbed by the rumor.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's new house at Newport has forty-eight rooms.

Postmasters commissioned. Dakota, Emmet, D. Benjamin. Minnesota, Pine Island, C. Parker. New office established: Montana, Apex, Beaverhead county, James Haining.

The president gives notice that he will sign no bills without examination in the rush at the end of the session.

Washington society is aghast because Miss Meigs, who recently married Archibald Forbes, carried flowers instead of a prayer book to the altar when the bridal ceremony was performed.

The wife of Senator Mitchell of Oregon writes from Paris denying the reputed engagement of her daughter to a French count.

Postoffice changes during the week ending June 26th: Minnesota—Name changed: Oneland, Clay county, to Onland. Postmasters appointed: Leech Lake, Cass county, J. A. Thompson; Leo, Lyon county, Hiram W. Mallory; Maywood, Benton county, Silas Allen; West Union, Todd county, John O. Dobbs; Oak Park, Benton county, John Williams. Dakota—Established: Chandler, Charles Mix county, Mrs. Mary S. Chandler, postmistress; Le Mars, Sargent county, John C. H. Rustad; Etta Mire, Pennington county, Joseph W. Applegate; Yale, Campbell county, Andrew L. Ameson; Stephen, Hyte county, George L. Willard.

The Princess Louise is the only member of the royal family of England who is childless.

Count Muccioli, captain of the pope's historic noble guards, is to marry Miss Terry, a guest of Mrs. August Belmont.

A poll tax of $50 a head is imposed on all Chinamen entering South Australia.

Daniel Douglas Home, the spiritualist, is dead in London. He was 53 years of age.

Ex-Mayor Beaudry of Montreal died of paralysis. He occupied the civic chair for nine years.

Washington Special: Under the law of 1856 the pay of the army officers is increased 10 per cent at the end of every five years of service until a maximum of 40 per cent is reached. Soon after the law was passed the comptroller of the treasury department decided that the four years passed at West Point could not be reckoned as a part of any of the five-year period. This decision has prevailed until recently when Capt. Watson, a retired officer, carried the question to the court of claims where it was decided that the four years passed at West Point should be counted. The case being within the statute of limitations the court could not render a judgment in favor of Capt. Watson and he has asked the second auditor of the treasury department to award $2,400 under the decision of the court. If the auditor, who is not governed by any statute of limitations, complies it will open the treasury to claims involving millions of dollars. Many army officers are only awaiting his decision before advancing their claims.

Acting Secretary Fairchild has thus notified the inspector of steam vessels: Fees for inspecting and examining steam vessels and for licensing officers of the same are not to be collected after Jan. 1, the date on which the new shipping law goes into effect. They are, however to make quarterly reports of such inspections, together with a statement of the amount of fees which would have been raised under the present law.

Washington Special:—The engagement is announced of Miss Alice Morgan, daughter of the late millionaire, D. P. Morgan of this city, to Count Borchagrane, who is attached to the Swedish legation here. Miss Morgan is in Europe preparing her trousseau. The wedding comes off in the autumn.

Another professional beauty, Mrs. McIntosh, has gone on the stage with the intention of raking in the American shekels in the near future.

The empress of Austria has presented Count Schamberg of Pittsburg with an elegant diamond ring, valued at $2,500, for his services to the Hungarians during the recent great strike in the coke regions.

The jurymen in the Riel trial complain that they have not been paid their fees.

A captain of the Russian army is in Japan investigating the military system of that country.

A school for training nurses is to be established in Japan under charge of a lady from Boston.

Victoria, B. C., is so quiet and respectable that the city council has decided to do without a jailor.

The duke of Argyll publishes a letter opposing the grant of a majority in the next parliament to Mr. Gladstone. In the letter occurs the following: Splendid as Mr. Gladstone's powers long have been, no such confidence ought to be placed in any one human being on questions of such importance as is asked of the people of England on behalf of the premier.

Daniel Douglas Home, the Spiritualist, died at London recently. Mr. Home, the most widely known of all the Spiritualistic mediums, was born near Edinburgh on March 20, 1833. He came to this country in 1842, and for over thirty years he figured in this country and Europe as a medium.

Ex-Vice President David Davis died at Bloomington, Ill.

G. A. Serena a Cleveland drummer fatally shot himself in a Pittsburg bagnio.

The Farmers' Review crop reports from the whole country are generally unfavorable.

Wallace and Beaver will be the democratic and republican candidates for governor of Pennsylvania.

John I. Blair, the railroad millionaire, has given $20,000 towards founding a professorship at Princeton college.

Gen. S. B. Buckner has a farm of fifteen hundred acres in Kentucky, where he lives most of the time.

Three thousand dollars was subscribed at a Land league meeting at Bufialo, N. Y.

Edwin H. Coates, a well-known anti slavery advocate, died in Philadelphia.

Nathan Hale is to be honored with a $10,000 monument in Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Mrs. J. O. Henning, wife of Hon. J. O. Henning, one of the earliest and most prominent settlers of Hudson, died recently after quite a protracted illness.

New York and Brooklyn consume 21 per cent. of the malt liquor of the Union.

Two more victims of the Chicago riot—Officers Hanson and McNulty—are likely to die at any moment.

At a meeting of the corporation of Yale college it was voted to confer the degree of LL. D. on Miss Alice R. Jordan, who entered the law school under the clause in the catalogue admitting attorneys at law of any state to the sensor class. The corporation, however decided that a note be inserted in the next catalogue that the courses are only open to the male sex.

The names of Prince Murat and his son have been stricken from the rolls of the army, because they belong to a former reigning family. The Due de Nomours has resigned the presidency of the society for the relief of the sick and wounded. It is believed that his successor will be Marshal McMahon.

The Baring Bros., bankers, keep $30,000,000 in New York ready for instantaneous use.

A fund is being raised at Howard Lake to build a monument marking the place of the Dustin massacre.

Allen Gardner's residence at Grand Bend burned. Loss, $1,000.

Adam Reed is fatally wounded in a duel near Opelousas, La., fought with his brother.

The funded debt of Philadelphia is $60,325,120.

The Parnell parliamentary fund committee held its next to last meeting at the Hoffman house New York. Nearly $10,000 was subscribed. Joseph J. O'Donahue cabled from Paris that he had instructed his son to pay in $1,000 for himself, and stated that the generous support given by the American people gave great courage to Parnell and Gladstone. Mayor Grace gave his second subscription—$1,000. Rev. Andrew J. Chambers a colored protestant minister at Wilmington, N. C., wrote that he would like to cross the water and work for the liberation of the white slaves in Ireland. It was voted to furnish him a passage ticket. The New York Sun turned in $2,000 it had collected, and the World forwarded $425.

Mr. Finckbowher, foster-brother of Napoleon III., former huissier of the Tuileries, and one of the participants of the Strasbourgh attempt, died a few days ago.

The Balruddery mansion at Dundee, Scotland, owned by Martin White, merchant of New York was burned. Loss, $250,000.

The porte has ordered the withdrawal of 4,000 Turkish troops from the Greek frontier.

Agents of the expelled French princes openly avow that a movement is on foot for the restoration of the throne.

The painted windows of the Scotch church in the Rue Bayard, given by Americans in memory of dead friends, have been maliciously destroyed. The culprits are unknown, but are supposed to be students animated by the secularist doctrines of M. Bert.

The following patents have just been issued to Minnesotians: W. J. Dean, Minneapolis, harvester; W. E. Canedy, Rochester, potato cutter and planter; W. J. Broker, Osakis, bag holder; F. Stanton, Stillwater, grain register; C. Stierle, St. Paul, sanitary cuspidor; J. J. Parker, Aitkin, safety car platform; J. Lucas, Hastings, grain separating machine; C. S. Fowler, Lake City, fire and water proof paint; F. P. Harden, Minneapolis, racking case; B. C. Hicks, Minneapolis, stock car.

Rev. Dr. J. F. Dudley of Eau Claire and George S. Graves of Fairchild, have been appointed representatives of Wisconsin in the national conference of correction and charities.

THE CUSTER MASSACRE.

Standing on the Battle Field, the Leader of the Attacking Sioux Corrects Historical Errors.

A Flood of Light on the Conduct of Reno—How Custer's Men Fought Bravely Till the Last Fell.

GALL DESCRIBES THE MASSACRE.

CUSTER BATTLEFIELD, Mont., Special Telegram, June 25.—The tenth anniversary of the dark and bloody tragedy which will be a gloomy page in American history was today appropriately celebrated by a few survivors of that dreadful June day. Early in the day the great Sioux chief, Gall, went over the entire field and described in an intelligent and straightforward manner in what exact manner in which the Custer command was destroyed. Curley, the Crow scout who was in reality the only survivor of all who marched into the valley of the Little Big Horn with Custer, was also present, but Gall turned his back on Curley and said "he ran away too soon in the fight." Gall is a powerful, fine-looking specimen of the red race, forty-six years old and weighs over 200 pounds. He first appeared reticent and was inclined to act sullen, but when he stood on the spot which saw the last fight of Custer on earth his dark eyes lighted with fire, he became earnestly communicative and he told all he knew without restraint. His dignified countenance spoke truthfulness, and there is little doubt that the true history of that dreadful day is at last made known.

AS GALL TOLD IT.

Gall's narrative was as follows:

We saw the soldiers early in the morning crossing the divide. When Reno and Custer separated, we watched them until they came down into the valley. A cry was raised that the white men soldiers were coming, and orders were given for the village to move immediately. Reno swent down so rapidly on the upper end that the Indians were forced to fight. Sitting Bull and I were at the point where Reno attacked. Sitting Bull was a big medicine man. The women and children were hastily moved down stream where the Cheyennes were camped. The Sioux attacked Reno and the Chevennes Custer, and then all became mixed up. The women and children caught the horses for the bucks to mount. Then the bucks mounted and charged back on Reno, checked him and drove him into the timber. The soldiers tied their horses to trees and came out and fought on foot. As soon as Reno was beaten and driven back across the river, the whole force turned upon Custer and fought him until they destroyed him. Custer did not reach the river, but was met about half a mile up a ravine, now called Reno creek. They fought the soldiers and beat them back step by step.

UNTIL ALL WERE KILLED.

[One of Reno's officers confirms this by saying: "After we were driven back to the hill where the stand was made, there was an interval of over an hour that we had no fighting. This gave us an opportunity to shelter our horses in a ravine and partially intrench ourselves. It was probably during this interval of quiet on Reno's part that the Indians massed on Custer and annihilated him."] The Indians ran out of ammunition and then used arrows. They fired from behind their horses. The soldiers got shells stuck in their guns and had to throw them away; they then fought with little guns (pistols). The Indians were in echelon behind and in front of Custer as he moved up the ridge to take position, and were just as many as the grass. The first two companies, Keogh's and Calhoun's, dismounted and fought on foot. They never broke, but retired step by step until forced back to the ridge upon which all finally perished. They were shot down in line where they stood. Keogh's company rallied by company and were all killed in a bunch. This statement seems borne out by facts, as thirty-eight bodies of Keogh's troops were found piled in a heap.] The warriors directed a special fire against the trooper who held the horses while the others fought; as soon as a holder was killed, by waving blankets and great shouting the horses were stampeded, which made it impossible for the soldiers to escape afterward. The soldiers

FOUGHT DESPERATELY AND HARD

and never surrendered. They fought standing. They fought in line along the ridge. As fast as the men fell the horses were herded and driven toward the squaws and old men, who gathered them up. When Reno attempted to find Custer by throwing out a skirmish line, Custer and all with him were dead. When the skirmishers reached a high point overlooking Custer's field, the Indians were galloping around and over the now hounded, dying and dead, lopping them with arrows into them. When Reno made his attack at the upper end, he killed my two squaws and three children, which made my heart bad. I then fought with the hatchet [which means, of course, mutilating the soldiers.] The soldiers ran out of ammunition early in the day. Their supplies of cartridges were in the saddle pockets of their stampeded horses. The Indians then ran up to the soldiers and butchered them with hatchets. A lot of horses and squaws jumped into the river, but were caught by the squaws. Eleven Indians were killed on Reno creek, and several Indians fell over and died. Only about forty-two Indians fell altogether, but a great many wounded ones came across the river and died in the bushes. Some soldiers got away and ran down a ravine, crossed the river, came back again and were killed. We had Ogallallas, Minneconjous, Brule, Teton, Uncapapa Sioux, Cheyennes, Arrapahoes and Gros Ventres. We have the big camp from the Custer down the river [meaning Terry and Gibbon] we struck our lodges and went up a creek toward the White Rain mountains. The Big Horn ranges were covered with snow. We waited there four days and then went over to the Wyoming mountains.

This ended Gall's narrative. It brings out many new facts and corrects some others. It has been popularly supposed that Custer entered the river, but such was not the case, as the bodies found on the Little Horn were those of a few stampeded soldiers. There were no ceremonies or exercises gone through with—simply an attempt, which was successful, to correct history.

King Ludwig's Celibacy.

An account of the late King Ludwig of Bavaria gives this explanation of his lifelong celibacy, and perhaps of his eccentricity: If the persons best acquainted with Ludwig II, are to be credited, the fairies that gathered about his cradle favored him with every gift except with the power of feeling and experiencing love. He was ice to woman's charms, and remained to the end, in the language of M. Tissot, "the handsomest and most chaste man of his realm." He was tall and admirably built. His romantic air and the mystery surrounding him, added to the fascination of a crown, brought about many tempters. "This strange personage," moralizes M. Tissot; "this soul of a child in the body of a man; this king, born to reign over a nation of poets and musicians, was not created for an age of soldiers and brutal force. No thirst for martial glory tormented his art-loving soul. As a Parisian wit put it, he was always prudent enough to confine himself to accompanying his soldiers—on the piano." There were innumerable romantic stories about his disappointments in love, resting mostly upon shadowy foundations. The most commonly-accepted one is that he was deeply enamored of a beautiful peasant girl among the Bavarian Alps, whom, however, he could not wed, she being of humble birth. She was a pupil of Wagner, and the king first met her when one day he accompanied the maestro to her home. He paid court to her in the disguise of a poor musician and won her love. But Wagner, fearing her happiness would be imperiled, one day disclosed to her the royal identity of her lover and the hopelessness of her passion, whereupon she died of a broken heart. This much is certain, that the king was not only a misanthropic recluse, but—ostensibly at least—a still more bitter misogynist.

Latest in Photography.

Popular Science News.

The applications of photography to various new purposes are becoming almost as numerous as those of electricity. A correspondent of Science relates a recent occurrence in France in which a combination of the two served a very strange and remarkable purpose. A large number of workmen were buried in a cave in a hillside by a landslide. It was found impossible to dig them out; but a hole was bored down to the cave, through the earth and rocks, large enough to put in provisions and tools. As there was no sign of life, it was determined to try and find out the condition of the imprisoned men. An electric lamp and photographic camera provided with a sensitive plate, were let down into the cave, and a quite perfect picture was obtained, showing the dead bodies of the men lying on the ground. It also showed that one of the last survivors had vainly attempted to preserve his life by eating the flesh of his dead companions. After these facts had been ascertained, all attempts at rescue were given up; but the novel means of investigation employed were very creditable to the ingenuity of the operators.

Fitz John Porter Restored to the Army.

Washington Special: The senate passed the house bill for the relief of Gen. Fitz John Porter by a vote of 30 to 17. Five republicans voted in the affirmative, namely Cameron, Hoar, Jones (Nevada), Mitchell of Oregon and Sewall and Riddelberger also voted for the bill. Sabin and Stanford, who were absent would have voted in the affirmative, and were paired.

The debate was without special incident, except that the sharp criticism of Senator Plumb on the conduct and motives of Southern senators in voting for Porter's relief drew a heated protest from Senator Butler, who said Plumb's insinuations were unjust and ungenerous, and if made in any place other than the senate he would denounce them as false and cowardly, and would promptly resent them.

Mr. Logan offered an amendment to place on the retired list every volunteer officer who received wounds producing total disability. Rejected—18 to 29. Mr. Logan offered another amendment providing places on the retired list for Union officers who lost an arm, a leg or an eye at the battle of Bull Run. Rejected. The bill was then brought to a vote and passed, as follows:

YEAS—30.

Beck, George, Pugh, Berry, Gibson, Ransom, Blackburn, Gorman, Riddleberger, (rep.) Brown, Gray, Sewell, (rep.), Butler, Hoar, (rep.) Vance, Call, Jones (Ark.), Vest, Cameron, (rep.) Jones (Nev.), (rep.) Voorhees, Cockrell, McPherson, Walthall, Coke, Maxey, Whitthorne, Colquitt, Mitchell, (Or.), (rep.), Wilson, (Md.)

NAYS—17.

Aldrich, Hale, Palmer, Allison, Harrison, Sawyer, Conger, Hawley, Spooner, Cullom, Ingalls, Teller, Evarts, Logan, Wilson (Iowa), Frye, Manderson.

The bill passed the house on Feb. 18 last. It authorizes the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint Gen. Porter to the position of colonel in the army, the same rank and grade held by him at the time of his dismissal, and authorizes the president, in his discretion, to place Gen. Porter on the retired list of that grade—Gen. Porter, however, to receive no pay, compensation or allowance whatsoever prior to his appointment under this act.

The Demands of the Knights of Labor.

Ralph Beaumont, James Campbell and John J. McCartney, the committee of the Knights of Labor appointed at the meeting of the general assembly held at Cleveland, have sent a letter to Speaker Carlisle. Copies have also been sent to Representatives Randall and Morrison. The letter states:

The committee was appointed to visit Washington and ask the passage of certain bills, for which petitions bearing 500,000 signatures will soon be presented. The bills are: Repealing the timber culture, pre-emption and desert land acts; for the adjustment of railroad and other land grants; forfeiting all railroad land grants, the conditions of which have not been strictly complied with; organizing the territory of Oklahoma; opening a portion of the great Sioux reservation to settlement; prohibiting aliens from holding lands in the United States; making presidential and congressional election days holidays, and punishing bribery; directing the disbursement of at least $200,000,000 treasury surplus and substituting treasury notes for bank notes retired. In making these requests, the committee say, we feel that we are not enumerating any new doctrines, but we find the groundwork of nearly every one of them laid down in the Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1884, on which the present majority of the dominant party was elected. We are not asking anything from the dominant party, only to fulfill the promises that it made to the people. We only look to you and your party to see that the measures are brought forward and submitted to the house for its action, and we are willing to trust them to the good judgment of the members regardless of party.

Great Decline in Foreign Exports.

The bureau of statistics has issued a statement showing that our exports of merchandise continue to decline, while the imports of foreign merchandise show a decided increase over values for the preceding year. For the eleven months closed with May our exports of merchandise foot up $623,431,670, a decline of $70,275,065 compared with the same period of the last fiscal year, and a decline of over $215,000,000 compared with the eleven months ending May 31, 1881. For the past six years the average value of merchandise exported for each period of eleven months ending with May 31 was $718,700,231, so that it will be seen that the exports for the eleven months just closed fall nearly $100,000,000 below the average. The value of foreign merchandise imported during the past eleven months was $581,142,842, an increase of $33,490,000 over the corresponding months of last year. The excess of merchandise exported over that imported for the eleven months was $42,268,838, against $65,492,058 for the corresponding period of the preceding year. An examination of the movements of gold shows a large loss for the past eleven months, the amount exported having been $34,572,048, against $29,534,000 in the same months of 1885, or $14,000,000. In the same months of the preceding fiscal year our exports of gold were $7,735,900 and the imports $26,461,933. The exports of silver were $27,648,088 and the imports $16,638,068, the excess of imports being about $11,000,000, against about $14,000,000, for the eleven months of the preceding fiscal year. The total value of merchandise, coin and bullion exported for the period named was $685,651,806, and of that imported, $618,135,560, the excess of exports being $67,516,246, against $161,256,497 during the eleven months of the fiscal year of 1885.

Wisconsin Fourth Class Postmasters.

The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed a few days ago:

Douglas Centre, Marquette county, Wm. H. Moore, vice Joseph H. Toomer, resigned; Randolph, Dodge county, John Light, vice John G. Stacks, removed; Cedar Falls, Dunn county, C. H. Smith, vice Damon E. Barber, deceased; Waterford, Racine county, William Sanders, vice W. H. Sanders, resigned; Wrightstown, Brown county, John Ruel, vice Alphonso J. Morrison, removed; Monterey, Waukesha county, E. E. Nichols, vice David L. Rumbaugh, removed; Perley, Barron county, Ida P. Andrews, vice Benjamin W. Andrews, deceased; Pound, Marinette county, A. G. Brooks, vice John A. Wagg, resigned; Buffalo, Buffalo county, Nicholas Weinands, vice John A. Stines, resigned; Mount Morris, Waushewas county, Charles P. Wilson, vice Hans F. Thompson, resigned; Decade, Sheboygan county, W. L. Schmidler, vice Jacob C. Schmidler, resigned; Norman, Kewaunee county, A. G. Schaner, vice John H. Dishmaker, resigned; Lone Rock, Richland county, Burr McDonald, vice Abraham Wolf, removed; Eureka, Winnebago county, William McGooly, vice Lester E. Chappell, removed; Ox Bow, Jackson county, Frank O. Hollis, office established; Sabin, Richland county, Bert Marshall, office established; Stesburg, Langdale county, Anton Sensenbruner, office established; Meggars, Manitowoc county, Henry Meggars, office established; Louis, Manitowoc county, John Zahenk, office established; Saint Jacob, Milwaukee county, K. Fischer, office established.

No Gore in Dakota.

The New York World prints the following Washington dispatch relative to the alarming rumors of revolution that have sprung up in Dakota:

Delegate Gifford of Dakota was seen by a World representative with reference to the recent report from Sioux Falls that a civil war is being threathened by those known as the statehood conspirators. "There is not a word of truth in the report." said Mr. Gifford, "I never heard a word of it until I read it in the World a few days ago. The Sioux Falls Argus, the paper starting the report, is known in the territory as a journal devoted to sensations. It is alleged to be a Democratic organ, but in fact I would term it a dynamite sheet. When I tell you the truth that there is not in the whole territory $200 worth of arms and munitions of war, it does not look like a very formidable resistance could be made, even were there necessity for it. My opinion is that the rumor was started for the purpose of having some influence upon congress in preventing anything favorable from being said or done upon the subject of the proposed admission of the southern half of the territory. It is true the statehood advocates are in ernest, but their enthusiam does not embrace anything other than a peaceful ambition to have the division made and admission to the sisterhood of states upon those terms. The talk of a military organization is as absurd as it is untrue. One good policeman with a club can go through the territory and set at defiance all the warlike organizations in the territory.

They Cage Their Girls.

Washington Special: Consul Griffin, at Sidney, New South Wales, contributes to the state department an interesting description of the inhabitants of New Britain, an island in the South Pacific coast. One of their curious customs, he says, is that of confining their girls in cages until they are old enough to marry. The cages are made of twigs of the palm trees, and the girls are put into them when only two or three years of age. These cages are built inside the houses, and the girls are never allowed to leave the house under any circumstances and are only taken out once a day to be washed. The houses themselves are closely fenced in with a sort of wicker work made of reeds. Ventilation under the circumstances is made very difficult. The girls are said to grow up strong and healthful in spite of these disadvantages.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

There are but two items in the sundry civil bill before congress, having a local application to Minnesota, and these are the allowance of $125,000 for the continuation of the Minneapolis postoffice building and $80,000 for the completion of the Winona building. The total limit of cost for the Minneapolis building is fixed at $592,378.06.

Minnesota is credited with 4,832 pensioners on account of the war of rebellion, divided as follows: Invalids, 3,105; widows, 839; minor children, 517; dependent mothers, 295; dependent fathers, 76. The state furnished during the war 24,020 soldiers, and the number of pension applications has been 8,349.

Acting Secretary Fairchild of the treasury has accepted from Sidney Luce $3,400 in settlement of his accounts as receiver of public money at Duluth. Luce was receiver of the land office from May 21, 1861, to May 20, 1862. On the latter date he filed his accounts, showing his indebtedness to be $3,229. The accounting officers disallowed claims amounting to $338, and fixed his indebtedness at $3,568. The case has been hanging fire up to this time, when the controller fixed $3,400 as the right figure, and the accounts have been settled on that basis.

At a meeting of the board of trustees of Minnesota academy, at Owatonna, the following trustees were elected: P. Bliss, W. H. Kelley and Hon. A. C. Hickman, Owatonna; Mrs. Amy H. Wilbour, Austin; Mrs. T. W. Stebbins, Rochester; Edward M. Van Duzee, St. Paul. The officers of the board of trustees elected were: Edward M. Van Duzee, president; Rev. W. A. Spinney, secretary; P. Bliss, treasurer. Prof. J. L. Ingraham was elected principal for the ensuing year at a salary of $1,100; Prof. B. M. Lawrence assistant, at a salary of $800 and Miss Lydia H. Call, of Pelee, Wis., preceptress, at a salary of $600.

A. O. Benson's general store at Clinton burned. Loss, $3,000; insurance, $2,400.

The residence of Allen Gardner, at Great Bend, was destroyed by fire together with its entire contents. It was insured, but Mr. Gardner estimates his loss over insurance at $500.

There is to be but little change in the faculty at Shattuck school, Faribault, next year. Prof. A. P. Wilder, teacher of English and elocution, retires to take a position on the Philadelphia Press, and will be succeeded by J. W. Adams, of the state university. Rev. P. B. Peabody, tutor, has accepted a call as rector of Christ church, Austin, and his position will be filled by George Clark Cox, A. B., of New York, a nephew of S. S. Cox, minister to Turkey.

Larson & Newhouse's hardware store at Mabel, with warehouse adjoining, the skating rink, butter factory and several other buildings burned. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $1,500.

Sanford is to vote on a proposition to bond the town for $2,500 to secure the right of way for the Minneapolis & Pacific railroad.

The flax crop in Southern Minnesota is looking much better since the last rain.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis will build a 50,000-bushel elevator at Arlington.

Patsy Cardiff and Billy Wilson (negro) met at the Exposition rink, St. Paul, in a seven-round contest, and fully twenty-five hundred people sweltered in the heat to see them fight. The contest was won by Cardiff. It was his fight from the start. He fought in a square and open manner, and won the battle on its merits. His fighting was in marked contrast to that of a year ago.

At Minneapolis John Rush while wrestling a Graeco-Roman match with Frank Dormer was thrown to the floor with such force as to break his shoulder. The men had wrestled one bout, which Dormer won, and it was in the second round that Dormer secured a body hold on Rush, and lifting him from his feet turned him in the air and threw him forcibly to the carpet.

There were ten thousand people at the Red Rock camp meeting Sunday, June 26th. Sam Jones was at his best.

Mr. Alfred P. Elfelt of San Francisco, who was so well and so favorably known to all of the settlers of St. Paul prior to 1857, being the pioneer dry goods merchant of St. Paul died recently in Europe while traveling for his health.

Two brakemen, running between Winona and Baraboo, were arrested and tried for passing spurious coin.

A successful street swindling and gambling game was operated at Red Wing by a professional swindler who was formerly traveling with the Nickel Plate circus. He commenced by selling five-dollar bills for four dollars, one dollar for 50 cents and 25

CONGRESS.

SENATE.—Senator Edmunds succeeded in preventing the passage of the bill to prohibit members of congress from receiving fees as counsel for land grant railroad companies. The bill was passed June 10 by a vote of 32 to 11. It was recinded by a vote of 31 to 21 and sent to the judiciary committee. The feature of the debate, which lasted the entire afternoon, was a speech from Mr. Evarts against the bill. He paid an eloquent tribute to his profession and said:

"Nowhere in or out of the senate was such a stigma ever stamped upon it as was intended by this bill. It was an attack upon the integrity and independence of the law, an encroachment upon its honor and emoluments. No act of congress would make a dishonest senator an honest man."

Then Edmunds made his speech, in which he accused Mr. Beck of insulting the supreme court with a charge of dishonesty. There were spicy colloquies throughout the debate, and a good deal of feeling shown on both sides.

The president sent nine more messages to the senate, announcing that he had vetoed nine more bills granting pensions to soldiers, and it is understood that a similar batch may be expected every day until the large pile of bills in his hands is disposed of.

Among the bills vetoed was one granting a pension to Alfred Denney, whose record showed no disability, but twenty years after he was discharged he filed a claim alleging that he was injured by being thrown forward upon the horn of his saddle. The president says:

The number of instances in which those of our soldiers who rode horses during the war were injured by being thrown forward upon their saddles indicates that these saddles were dangerous contrivances.

Senator Van Wyck submitted a proposed amendment to the bill authorizing the Union Pacific to construct branch roads through the states and territories through which the system of railroads now operated by it extends, to add to it the following proviso:

That this act shall in no manner interfere with the collection, nor diminish the amount of money to be paid by the said Union Pacific into the treasury under the Thurman act, and the sums to be paid under said Thurman act shall be ascertained as if this act had not been passed and without regard to any obligations, or pledge of renewing the guarantee bonds, or subscription of stock, or of any money allowed by this act.

SENATE.—The bill for the appointment and compensation of a United States district judge for the Southern district of Alabama was taken up. Mr. Logan moved as an amendment the provision of the bill heretofore passed by the senate, fixing all district judges' salaries at $5,000 a year. Agreed to; the first division (relating to salaries) by a vote of 32 yeas to 20 nays, and the second division (prohibiting nepotism) by a viva voce vote. The bill as amended was then passed.

The bill repealing the pre-emption and timber culture laws was then proceeded with. Passed—yeas 34, nays 20. A committee of conference was ordered on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the bill.

The Fritz John Porter bill was then laid before the senate. Mr. Sewell said: It was the same bill that had passed before. There was nothing to be said now that would throw any new light on its subject matter. A mere statement of the facts would be sufficient. Mr. Sewell then recited the salient facts in the military history of Gen. Porter. Mr. Sewell had the clerk read a number of resolutions of Grand Army posts, urging the passage of the bill.

HOUSE.—Mr. Long defended President Adams, of the Union Pacific Railroad company, against charges of violation of law that had been made against him. The sundry civil bill was considered.

The house placed an important amendment on the sundry civil bill. An amendment was pending providing that hereafter no United States notes of larger denomination shall be printed to take the place of notes of a small denomination canceled and retired. This was adopted. Subsequently Mr. Bland offered the following, which was adopted:

The secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and required to issue $1, $2, and $5 silver certificates on all the surplus silver dollars now in the treasury, in payment of the appropriation of this bill, and other obligations and expenditures of the government.

SENATE.—The house bill to restore Gen. Fitz John Porter to the army was debated at much length and finally passed—30 to 17.

The senate committee on privileges and elections voted to report adversely the investigation of the charges of bribery in connection with the election of Senator Payne. The majority think there is not sufficient evidence to show that money was used in the election, and are very confident that the result was not in any way affected by improper means. There will be a minority report in favor of investigation. It is said that only Senators Hoar and Frye will sign the minority report, and that Senators Teller, Evarts, Logan, Saulsbury, Vance, Pugh and Eustis will sign the majority report.

HOUSE.—The speaker laid before the house the various veto messages transmitted by the president. They were read by the clerk and referred to the committee on pensions or on invalid pensions until that vetoing the bill granting a pension to the widow of Maj. Gen. Hunter was reached, when Mr. Hepburn moved that its consideration be postponed until later. Lost—95 to 141; and the message took the usual course. The other messages were appropriately referred. The senate amendments to the agricultural appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and new conferees appointed.

On motion of Mr. Bragg a joint resolution was passed appointing Gen. William J. Sewell of New Jersey, Gen. Martin T. McMahon of New York and Capt. J. L. Mitchell of Wisconsin to fill vacancies on the board of managers of the national homes for disabled volunteers.

SENATE.—A conference report on the pension appropriation bill was made and adopted. The house recedes from its disagreements. After a long discussion, the senate insisted upon its subsidy amendment to the postoffice bill. The motion that the senate insist on its amendment was agreed to—33 to 12. The Democrats voting with the Republicans in the affirmative were Messrs. Brown, Call, Eustis, Gorman Payne and Pugh.

The senate then, on motion of Mr. Plumb, took up the president's veto of the bill to quiet titles of settlers on the Des Moines river lands, and Mr. Evarts argued in support of the veto, saying: The objections to the bill were tersely and comprehensively stated. An examination of the subject had satisfied him that the president was right in returning the bill without his approval."

HOUSE.—A resolution was presented authorizing an investigation of alleged violations of the civil service law by members of the Democratic campaign committee, soliciting contributions from congressmen and other employes of the government. Mr. Randall introduced his tariff bill. Consideration of the sundry civil bill was renewed, and several attacks were made upon Land Commissioner Sparks.

SENATE.—The senate passed over the president's veto, by a vote of 15 to 34, the bill for the relief of the settlers upon the lands bordering upon the Des Moines river. The nays were: Brown, Butler, Colquitt, Edmunds, Evarts, Gray, Hampton, Hawley, McPherson, Miller, Platt, Ransom, Vance, Vest, Whitthorne.

The vote was of great interest, in view of the curiosity felt as to how far the Democrats in the senate would feel called upon to back the administration. Evidently the latter was the last thing in the minds of either side, for Beck, Berry, Blackburn, Call, Coke, Eustice, George, Jones of Arkansas, Maxey and Walthall, Democrats, voted for the bill, and Edmunds, Evarts, Hawley and Miller of New York, Republicans, against it. Senator Evarts' enthusiastic opposition to the bill is due to the fact that several New Yorkers, among them two members of congress, are interested in these lands.

Mr. Beck introduced a bill to authorize the postmaster general to appoint and remove postmasters of the third class (who are now appointed and removed by the president.)

The senate, by a vote of 33 to 12, decided to stick to their amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill, providing $800,000 a year for the transportation of the ocean mails. Senators Plumb, Malone and Beck, the committee on conference, came in the next afternoon and recommended that it be abandoned. They backed squarely down from the position they had repeatedly taken, and without an explanation as to their reasons for doing so except that the house committee refused to recede, surrendered the point and abandoned the long fight.

HOUSE.—Mr. Blount submitted the conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill and it was agreed to. The senate recedes from the amendment which authorized the postmaster general to contract for inland and foreign steamboat mail service when it can be combined in one route, where the foreign office is not more than 200 miles distant from the domestic service, on the same terms as inland steamboat service. The senate also recedes from the amendment increasing by $80,000 the appropriation for the railway postal car service and from the foreign mail service (subsidy) amendment.

Cold rain water and soap will often take out machine grease from fabrics when other means would not be advisable on account of colors running, etc.

A BETROTHAL.

"I love you," he whispered low,
In joy, for a moment bold;
And suddenly, white as snow,
The warm little hand grew cold.

"I love you," again he said,
And touched the soft finger-tips;
But shyly she bent her head,
To hide the two trembling lips.

"I love you—she turned her face,
His heart overfilled with fear;
When lo! on her cheeks the trace
Of one tiny passion-tear!

"I love you," he gently spoke,
And kissed her, sweet, tearful-eyed;
The rose-blossom fetters broke;
"I love you, too," they replied.

—Frank Dempster Sherman in the Century.

THE RICH HUSBAND.

"Wonders will never cease," said Mrs. Noakes, as she opened a letter she had found beside her plate at breakfast. "Here is Cousin Corner coming home after all these years. And such a letter. Just listen, my dear."

"DEAR COUSIN:—I suppose that you have all made up your minds that I am dead; but I'm alive, as you see, and coming home. I'm tired of mere money-grubbing, and those who have made fortunes know that they need something else in the world. I mean to end my days among my relatives, and, between you and me, I shall put them to the test. I want to find out who are really my friends and who court me for other reasons; and what I ask of you is to make them all think me a very poor man, quite out of pocket. Bless me, I'm laughing out loud as I write! You should hear me. To make them think that I'm poor, and that it would be a charity to ask me to pay them visits, and to invite me now and then to dinner, and all that! There I go again, laughing until the room rings! And in this way I can discover my true friends. I shall come to your house first, dressed in character. I know it is an old joke, quite a thing out of the plays and novels, but I trust it will succeed.

"Yours, very affectionately,
"OBADIAH CORNER.

"P. S.—Expect me Thursday.
"O. C.'

"If that isn't the most amusing thing," said Mrs. Noakes—"coming home so rich that he is suspicious of his relatives, and afraid of being courted for his money. And a bachelor, too! Dear, dear! Poor Obadiah Corner, who used to be the black sheep of the family, and whom we never believed would come to any good! How everything does change about in this world! Life is a checker-board, to be sure! William, what a splendid thing it would be for Arabella Muffit."

"What would be a splendid thing for Arabella—a checkerboard?" asked Mr. Noakes.

"O, Mr. Noakes," cried his wife, don't pretend to be stupid, because you are not, my dear, and you don't do yourself justice. I mean Cousin Obadiah."

"Cousin Obadiah would be a good thing for Arabella. Oh—yes—yes—yeeest" said Mr. Noakes. Oh, I see—you mean a good match for her. But Arabella Muffit, though a most excellent person, is no longer young, and she's never been handsome, my dear."

"That's so ridiculous," said Mrs. Noakes. Arabella is much younger than Obadiah, and by no means so plain as he is. But that is the way with you men. The older and uglier they get, the younger and prettier they think their wives should be. Boys of twenty sometimes fall in love with women of thirty, but men of sixty never think of any age beyond sixteen when they choose wives."

"Very true, indeed," said Mr. Noakes.

"And very ridiculous," said Mrs. Noakes. "At all events, I've an affection for Arabella, and I'll do all I can to further her interest, and don't forget that we must keep Obadiah's secret from the rest of the relatives. I shall give Arabella a hint of the real state of the case, but no another soul shall know a word beyond what Obadiah has told me to tell them."

"Well, women must be match-makers, I suppose," said Mr. Noakes, as he swallowed his last cup of coffee and glanced at the clock; "but don't calculate too much on success in this affair, my dear."

Then he took his hat and coat and departed for those regions colloquially known as "town," where men of business hide themselves the best part of the day, and shortly after Mrs. Noakes, having arrayed herself for the promenade, went out also, her purpose being a confidential interview with the Arabella of whom she had spoken to her husband.

Arabella Muffit, known among her friends as little Miss Muffit, was a very small, black-eyed lady of forty-five years old, who lived in a tiny house, principally furnished with specimens of the fancy work that had been fashionable for the last twenty-five years.

She had no near relative and could remember none but the grandfather who left her the small property on which she now lived, but she had connections who took tea with her occasionally and with whom she dined at times; for the rest, church-going needlework and books occupied her time.

She opened the door for Mrs. Noakes herself, and having kissed her on both cheeks escorted her to the bed-room above, where she was busy with a chair-cover.

"Now we can have a nice chat," said she. "And you'll stay to lunch, won't you, Martha?"

Martha promised to stay, and having taken off her cloak and hat dropped into a chair and produced Obadiah Corner's letter.

"There," she said, "read that, Arabella."

Arabella read it, changing color as she did so.

"Dear me," she said, "how romantic he must be. He never used to be romantic. I suppose he's changed very much in these five-and-twenty years. He must be fifty-seven now. And to think of his having made a fortune and wanting to prove his friends sincere. Martha do you think you ought to betray him?"

"No, I do not," said Martha, "and I shall tell no one but you. I had a motive in telling you, and he says in a postscript he'll be here on Thursday. I want you to dine with us on Thursday and meet him."

Poor Arabella looked in the glass sadly.

"He'll find me dreadfully changed," said she, "but I'll come, Martha."

"Bless you, we all change. We can't help that," said Mrs. Noakes. "I never worry about it;" and then they fell to talking about Obadiah and what he used to do, and what he had been doing, and found the subject so interesting that they kept it up over the cold chicken, sponge cake, etc., that composed their lunch.

When Thursday evening arrived it found little Miss Muffit in Mrs. Noake's parlor, sitting opposite a burly-looking man, whose nose was rather red and whose eyes were not honest, candid eyes by any means. He was dressed very shabbily, to say the least, and had whispered to Mrs. Noakes in the hall, "Take notice of this coat; it carries out the character, d esn't it? I look like a seedy old man who has had ill luck, don't I?" And he nudged Mrs. Noakes with one elbow and Mrs. Noakes with the other, while they mentally agreed that he certainly did look the character most thoroughly.

On the whole, it was a rather pleasant evening, and Arabella and Obadiah got on finely. He promised to take tea at her house in a few days and saw her home at 10 o'clock.

The rest of the connections, not having read Obadiah's letter, were not delighted at his return. They saw him shabbier than ever, and they were very careful to keep him at a distance.

Mrs. Noakes often smiled to herself to think what a difference that letter would have made in their conduct if they had known it; but she wisely held her tongue and left a fair field to Arabella. In a little while, to her joy and the great surprise of Mr. Noakes, Obadiah Corner actually proposed to little Miss Muffit and was accepted by her.

"Such a splendid thing," said Mrs. Noakes. "Such a wonderful thing for Arabella, and it shall all come out now!"

Thereupon Mrs. Noakes went calling among the relatives, showing Obadiah's letter everywhere, and creating great excitement."

"And what can he see in little Miss Muffit?" said one mother of many daughters. "And though I say it—who, perhaps, should not—there's my Marguerite—such a beauty."

"But Marguerite was very rude to Cousin Obadiah," said Mrs. Noakes.

"The idea of an old man like that marrying—with relatives he could leave everything to!"

"But men don't leave everything to relatives who insult them," said Mrs. Noakes.

"Besides Obadiah is not very old—not old at all. It's just splendid for Arabella, and she was the only one who was civil to him, you know."

Then she went away, leaving his connections generally envious of Miss Muffit and angry with herself also, as one who had been wiser in her generation than they.

And Miss Muffit, so happy that she began to grow plump, was making up a pearl-colored silk dress, and had sent some pearls that had been left to her by her grandfather to the jeweler's to be reset, and sat one evening building some middle age castles in the air, with her feet on the fender of the grate, when the bell rang and her elderly lover was shown in.

There was no light in the room but that of the fire; and as she would have lit the drop-lamp, he stopped her.

"I want to talk a little," he said, "and I like talking in a half-light. Arabella, I've a question to ask, and I want you to answer me truly. I want you to promise solemnly that you'll tell me the truth."

"I will," said little Miss Muffit faintly. "Whatever the question is, I'll tell the truth, Obadiah."

"Well, then," said Obadiad, "did you see the letter I wrote to Cousin Noakes?"

The blood rushed to Miss Muffit's face in the darkness.

"I—I——, Yes, I saw it," she said.

"I know no one else did," said Obadiah. "But you—she showed it to you? Well, I intended she should. I wrote it to be seen. I never thought Cousin Noakes could keep a secret. Arabella I am a poor man and a rascal! I have met with nothing but failure. You are rich in comparison. You've a home and twelve hundred a year. My letter was only a trap. I wanted every one to see it, and hoped to settle comfortably down among my friends with the reputation of being a rich bachelor with a fortune to leave behind him. You only saw the letter. You only were civil, and I offered myself to you, meaning to impose on you until we were safely married. I cared for you very little then, Arabella! I wanted a home, that was all."

"Oh!" cried little Miss Muffit, as if something had stung her.

"But since then," said Obadiah, looking miserably into the fire, "since then I've found how good you were—how nice, how sweet. I've come to love you, Arabella, and to feel that I mustn't play a trick on you. It was natural that you should like the thoughts of a rich husband—and then we were great friends as boy and girl. I don't blame you, and I can't cheat you. I think it will break my miserable old heart. But good-by, good-by. I've come to say good-by and beg your pardon, my dear. They'll say you had a lucky escape. So you have. I'm going."

He arose, but little Miss Muffit arose too.

"Obadiah," she said, "I never thought of the money. Obadiah, don't think that of me. And do you care for me now?"

"The only thing in the world I love," said he.

Then she held out her trembling hand.

"Stay, Obadiah," said she.

And he caught her hand and kissed it, and in the darkness she heard him sob.

So they were married after all, and Obadiah has turned out better than could have been expected, and only Mrs. Noakes knows of that bridal-eve confession, and she, you may be sure, keeps the secret.

Height and Weight of Senators.

"Carp," Washington correspondent of the Cleveland Leader and Herald, furnishes the following height and weight statistics of solemn senators: These senators are as a rule big men. Their average height is over five feet nine, and their average weight about 175 pounds. The fattest and heaviest senator is Philetus Sawyer, who though he is short will pull the beam at 250. Stanford of California, Eustis of Louisiana and Beck of Kentucky will aggregate at least 600 pounds, while Palmer of Michigan, Jones of Arkansas, George of Mississippi and the doughty West of Missouri have each about 180 pounds of solid flesh in their anatomies. John Sherman has not an ounce of fat, but his bone, brain and muscle weigh about 160 pounds. Chace of Rhode Island, the Quaker, weighs 150 and John C. Spooner about 125. John A. Logan has grown fat lately, and he now weighs about 180, while Ingalls, who sits back of him, though he is six feet tall, will not weigh more than 140. It would take twenty Mahones to make a ton, and the weight of these twenty would not amount to as much as eight men like Senator Sawyer. Mahone is the leanest man in the senate, though Eli Saulsbury of Delaware, Henry B. Payne of Ohio and Ingalls of Kansas crowd him very close. Payne, Walthall, Sherman, Saulsbury, Ingalls, Eustis, Brown and Blair are each six feet high, while Vest is not over five feet six and Spooner about five feet four. I forgot to mention Evarts among the thin men. Of all the noted dinner eaters in Washington, he gets the least fat out of his meals. He looks very small, indeed, as he sits, but when he rises you find that he is of a good height, and as he draws those long four-hundred-word sentences out of his anatomy during his speech you imagine he must be a giant. Ben Harrison of Indiana is short and inclined to obesity. Gen. Hawley is taller, with a slight tendency the same way. George Hearst, the new millionaire from California, is a six-footer, and Maxey of Texas has to take off his hat when he goes through an ordinary-sized door. Riddleberger is above the height of ordinary men. Eli Saulsbury looks to be six feet on account of his thinness, and Wilson, the new senator from Maryland, although he is about six inches shorter than Saulsbury, looks to be a foot less by contrast.

"Good-by."

Courtesy and respect to one's employer, whether in his presence or out of it, is good policy, even if one has no higher motive. A somewhat grim, but strictly honest, merchant, named Griggs, heard a ring at the telephone one day, and as there was a rush of customers, attended to the call himself.

"Is that you, Susie? Has that old hound of a Griggs got home yet?"

Mr. Griggs called Susie, and said, "Just inquire through the 'phone who this young man is that wants to speak to you."

The girl tried to give the impertinent clerk a hint by calling through the telephone, "Mr. Griggs wants to know who you are."

But the young man instead of catching the idea, retorted,—

"Tell the ballheaded old idiot that its Charlie Spry."

"Young man," replied Griggs, in his most sepulchral voice, "you are talking to the Old Idiot now, instead of Susie, and the venerable fool won't need your services after to-day. Good-by!"

The Government's Female Army.

Washington Corr. Utica Observer.

The government clerks employed in the departments at Washington number 15,000, making an army half again as large as that of Xenophon in the retreat which he writes of in his "Anabasis." A curious army it is—old and young men and women, of all types, strong and weak, crippled and active—its variety is as broad as that of human life! Fifty-eight hundred of its number receive salaries which range from $900 to $1,800 a year, and all, from chiefs to privates, are alotted a vacation of one whole month at almost any time of the year they choose to take it.

This army of clerks never strikes. It is content with its wages, and it has no reason to complain of its hours of work. These hours are practically only six daily. The departments open at 9 o'clock, and the clerks are expected to be at their desks at that hour. They work steadily until noon, and then usually take an hour for luncheon. At 1 o'clock they are back at their desks, and at 4 their day's work is done.

The treasury contains between 3,500 and 4,000 clerks. It is the largest department of the government. At 4 P. M. four human streams pour forth from its various exits, and the streets become crowded in a moment. Here goes a dashing young lady with a lunch basket in her hand, dressed in the latest fashion, and with a new spring bonnet resting jauntily above her banged curls. Beside her is a gay young man in a Derby, who chats with her almost lovingly as they pass out together. In front of her is a plainly dressed old woman, who probably keeps a family out of the $720 a year which she makes by copying papers all day long, and back of her is a long thin dude with a collar as big as a shirt cuff and enormous ears. Further back there is a widow in mourning, and as you look at her you wonder whether her husband was a soldier.

There are 4,000 women in the government department at Washington, and many of the best-looking and most intelligent ladies of the capital are so employed. They come, as a rule, from good families. Many of them are the widows of noted generals, the daughters of ex-governors and ex-congressmen, and now and then you will find the relative of a president or a cabinet minister. Many of them have traveled widely, and the great majority are educated and refined ladies. They do all kinds of work, and receive salaries ranging from $720 to $1,800 a year. As money counters they are much more expert than the men, and the rapidity with which they can count thousands upon thousands of dollars without making a mistake makes your brain whirl as you watch them. These money counters get about $75 a month, and they count millions of dollars every month. At one side of each one on the table lie great piles of greenbacks, done into packages as they come from the press. I am speaking now of the redemption bureau of the treasury. These bills are old and dirty. The strip of paper around each package of 100 bills states where they came from and who counted them in the country. The young lady takes this off, and, moistening her fingers with a wet sponge in front of her, she counts the bills like lightning, and, if the package is not right, she reports so to the chief, and the banks from which the bills come must stand the loss. The girls seldom make a mistake, and if they do so or pass a counterfeit without noting it they must make the mistake good, and the amount is taken out of their salary. They can tell, however, a bad bill simply by feeling it, and a bank cashier will make a hundred mistakes where they make one.

Not long ago one of these young lady counters was engaged upon a lot of $100 notes. She had been dropping the scraps on the floor beside her in a pile, after verifying the count. While she was counting a package she would lay this scrap, marked with the name of the bank which sent it, on the table beside her. At last she came to a package that contained only ninety-nine notes, and on looking for the scrap was terrified to find that it had fallen among the others. She was sure she knew the name of the bank, but she could not prove it. The bank was notified and refused to acknowledge the mistake, and the poor girl was forced to pay the $100.

Both sexes of clerks at Washington work in the same department, and it is often the case that young men and young women have desks side by side. There is no restriction as to their social intercourse, and it is a matter of surprise to outsiders that so few marriages occur among the clerks. It is not that the girls are not good-looking, nor that they are not good, neat and intelligent. And it is not that the men are not noble and attractive. Washington living, however, is expensive, and it is contrary to the rules of the department that two members of the same family should hold positions under the government. The ladies in the department earn enough to keep them respectably, and they do not care to marry a man who has no larger income than themselves, and have in the end not as much pocket money as before. Many of the marriages which do take place are with men outside the departments, and it is not an uncommon thing here for a good-looking clerk to marry a congressman, a senator or a newspaper correspondent. Mrs. Theaker, who is to be Stanley Matthews's wife, was a government clerk when she met and married Judge Theaker, a former commissioner of patents. Stephen A. Douglas married a department Clerk, and Attorney General Brewster's wife, although she was Robert J. Walker's daughter, was working in the departments when he fell in love with her.

I do not think women are justly treated in the departments. Men who do the same class of work often receive higher salaries than a woman, and a $1,400 clerk and a $1,000 clerk are employed on the same work at times, and the $1,000 woman perhaps does the most. It was in 1862 that women entered the service as copyists and counters at a salary of $720 a year. They were not eligible to clerkships. At this time the men appointed to clerkships received $1,200 a year, and later, when the salary of such women was raised to $900, men doing the same work were paid as high as $1,200 and $1,600 per annum. In 1870 women were made eligible to clerkships and since then they have been promoted until now two receive $18,000 a year. But the high-priced women clerks are very few, and men who do as good work receive as a rule better pay, and are more certain of holding their positions.

The young men in the departments, as a rule, have no one but themselves to care for, and if you ask them why they are not married, they will tell you that their salary is not large enough to support wives. Nearly all of the single women in the departments have others depending upon them. Many of them send their sisters or brothers to school, and many of them are widows, who in this way support and educate their families.

Some of the old lady clerks are fine-looking, and some of them had noted careers in society before going into the departments. One I know who had Jefferson for an ancestor, and another, perhaps the most beautiful of the white-haired ladies of the treasury, was the wife of an Ohio governor who was a great friend of President Lincoln. Another Ohio governor has a daughter in the departments, and one of the fine old ladies of the pension office, now a great grandmother, is a Kansas woman, who was the first woman clerk ever elected by a legislative body in this country. These old lady clerks dress well, and among them are some of the most agreeable talkers in Washington. Their hearts are young, though their hair is white, and they are almost as fascinating now as when the bloom was on their cheeks and they were the belles of their native states.

The women do the bulk of the dead letter office business. In 1884 there were twenty-seven male clerks in the dead-letter office and seventy-eight female clerks. The annual pay-roll of the male clerks was $37,400, an average of $4.41 per day. The annual pay roll of the seventy-eight female clerks was $73,420, or an average of $3.31 per day. The men did practically the same work as the women, but they received $1 more a day for it, and had the men's work been done by women the government would have saved $9,311. Had the men done all the work at the above rate the pay-roll would have had to be increased $24,155. It would seem that an equalization board ought to be appointed, and that Uncle Sam at least should give his nieces the same pay as his nephews when they do the same work.

Is the civil service of the government a good place for women?

It seems to me that it is. The hours of labor are short, the work is not such that it overtaxes the system and the labor is honorable. The salaries are better than women can make in almost any other occupation, and the associations are what the women choose to make them. There used to be an idea that women in the departments were as a rule questionable characters; that they were indebted to politicians for their appointment, and that the appointments were often given in the way of a bargain for questionable relations with such congressmen. There may have been instances of this character, but they are by no means common, and ninety-nine hundredths of the women in the departments to-day are as pure as any in the country. No woman who wishes to be honest need fear that she will be insulted while working for the government.

The government clerks stand well in Washington city. They are far above the average of the intelligence of men doing the same character of work which they do throughout the country. Washington is a pleasant place in which to live. It is expensive or cheap, as one wishes to make it, and it is to be in the future the great educational, social and literary center of the country.

Jeff Davis in Irons.

Perhaps the most exciting scene of all this Fortress Monroe confinement was the putting of Jeff Davis in irons, which was done on the 23d of May, 1865, says Carp in the Cleveland Leader. On the morning of that day Capt. Titlow entered the cell in company with a blacksmith and his assistant. The latter had in his hands some heavy iron shackles, which he rattled as he came across the floor. Davis was lying on the bed with his food on the tin plate beside him yet untouched. As these men entered he raised himself and said "Well?" interrogatively.

Capt. Titlow replied: "I have an unpleasant duty to perform, sir," and at this moment the senior blacksmith took up the shackles.

Davis leaped instantly to his feet and his countenance grew livid and rigid. He gasped for breath and clutched his throat with his right hand. He then drew himself up slowly, and his figure seemed to swell with indignation and then to shrink with terror as he glanced from the captain's face to the shackles and said slowly and with laboring chest:

"My God! My God! You cannot have been sent to iron me!"

"I have been ordered to do so," and he beckoned the blacksmith to approach. Davis looked around the room as though looking for some weapon, and demanded to see Maj. Gen. Miles. Captain Titlow replied that the orders came from Washington and Maj.-Gen. Miles could not revoke them. Davis then asked that a telegram be sent, but Capt. Titlow replied: "My orders are peremptory and admit no delay. For your own sake, let me advise you to submit with patience. As a soldier I must execute my orders."

"These are not the orders for a soldier," shouted Davis, losing control of himself. "They are orders for a jailer or a hangman, which no soldier wearing a sword should accept. Kill me! kill me!" he cried, throwing his arms wide open and exposing his breast, "rather than inflict on me and on my people, through me, this insult worse than death."

Capt. Titlow then ordered the blacksmith to do his duty, and the blacksmith attempted to put the shackles on Davis. Davis hurled him with a shove across the room, and Capt. Titlow called in a sergeant and a file of soldiers. These attempted to seize Davis, when he grabbed a soldier's musket and tried to wrench it from him. A moment later he was thrown upon the bed and was held down while the shackles were riveted on his ankles.

When this was completed he lay for a moment in a stupor. He then raised himself and dropped his shackled feet to the floor. As he heard the clank of the chains he burst into a passion of tears, rocking himself to and fro and muttering: "Oh! the shame! Oh the shame!"

These shackles which were put on Jeff Davis were of heavy iron, perhaps five-eighths of an inch in thickness, and they were connected by a chain of like weight. They remained on him until, by the advice of his physician, they were removed. I think he wore them less than a week. I do not know what has become of them, but they were for a time in the possession of Maj.-Gen. Miles.

His jailers were afraid that he would commit suicide, and they would not allow him the use of a knife or fork. His food was cut up before it was sent to him, and he was allowed only spoons to eat with. The soldiers stole his spoons and sent them off as mementoes to their friends, and when to prevent this, he kept his spoon in his cell, they took his napkins and sent them off. About five months after his imprisonment he was moved from his close quarters to Carroll hall, in another part of the fort, where he had better accommodations. From here he was bailed out on $100,000 bail, and Horace Greeley was one of his bondsmen.

The Outlook in the Northwest.

"Wheat in the Northwest," said Mr. P. D. Armour, "had rain enough in time to put the spring wheat crop out of danger." While we were in Dakota on the annual trip of the St. Paul Railroad Directors there was a good deal of rain. The crops now look so fine and the country has been filled up so fast, that everybody along with us became bulls on the stock.

"The earnings of our road," continued Mr. Armour, "have been greatly increased by the settling up of Minnesota on the Hastings and Dakota Division. There were 300 or 400 miles of land along there which were owned by millionaires and railroads, and were held at too high a price. The recent decision throwing open these fields to taxation has inclined big holders to sell. I counted 319 shanties in a half hour's ride along that division, which all looked as if they had been put up in a fortnight. They were so new that the boards were not weather-stained. I never could understand why the practical men on the St. Paul were opposed to land grants. This made it plain. These big tracts were sold years ago by the roads for $2 and $3 per acre, and, being exempt from taxation, were held in great blocks at high prices and never improved. Emigration jumped over this part of Minnesota and into Dakota, so that while Dakota business paid splendidly, this great territory in Minnesota furnished no business. It was one of the convincing reasons to me that the St. Paul stock is a good property. If the road could earn its dividends with this enormous territory unpopulated, it certainly, with it filling up, can earn a big surplus. I look for a good many weeks this year when the St. Paul earnings will exceed $1,000,000."

EXCAVATIONS AT POMPEII.

Anxious Digging for Unknown Treasures —The Museum With its Rare Sights.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE, NAPLES, May 15, 1886.—It seems odd to speak of a dead city as a growing one. But that is exactly the case with Pompeii. There are many cities in Italy who do not grow half as fast as the one buried by the ashes of Vesuvius eighteen hundred years ago. A person visiting it at intervals of a year notices a marked enlargement of its boundaries. The Italians, you know, are the champion diggers. The make the shovel fly when they attack the grave of Pompeii. We saw a gang of them at work there. A Government overseer watched them like a hawk. He wanted to be sure they pocketed no jewelry, coins or objects of art or utility yielded by the excavations.

The only produce of their toil in that line, as we stood by, was a bit of iron, which the guide called a hinge, and the fragment of a small marble column. The spades, busily plied, were gradually bringing to light a beautiful house. The floors were mosaic, with simple but graceful designs in scroll pattern—nearly as fresh of color as if laid yesterday. The walls bore frescoes of fainter tints—grinning masks, fawns, cupids, birds, fish and fruit. It had evidently been the home of a well-to-do citizen of Pompeii. The nervous movements of the workmen betrayed their anxiety. They were hoping at every movement to make a valuable "find." Perhaps they might hit upon a great iron chest—studded with round knobs like a boiler—and full of gold, money or ornaments, or they might strike another wonder in marble or bronze, or they might be startled by coming suddenly upon a skull or other human remains. In the latter event the work was suspended till a careful inspection is made. The responsible and intelligent person in charge proceeds to ascertain if the dead Pompeiian has left a mould of himself or herself in the plastic ashes. If so, he prepares a mixture of plaster of Paris, breaks a hole in the crust and slowly pours in the liquid till the mold is full. When it has hardened the casting is tenderly removed. Lo! there is a rough image showing some poor creature in the agonies of death, prone on the floor, face downward.

Thus, most usually, were the inhabitants of the doomed city caught by the destroying angel. The skull, or leg, or arm or whatever other part of the skeleton had not relapsed into its original dust, may attach itself to the plaster cast in the proper place or may require to be joined on by a pardonable "restoration." In either case the effect is thrilling in its horrible reality. Nothing in painting or sculpture can shock the beholder more than these self-produced and truthful statues exhibited in the museum, which is the first and most interesting thing shown to visitors. But, though neither gold nor silver, nor the minutest scrap of a skeleton, nor anything else of importance was unearthed for my benefit, I quitted the new excavations with reluctance to examine those parts of Pompeii with which the world is already familiar through the medium of books and pictures. I found myself quite at home in the bakery, the wine shop, at the oil merchant's, at the houses of Pansa, of Sallust, of the "Tragic Poet," and the rest. The high stepping-stones across the streets looked familiar, as if I had trodden them before. The deep ruts cut by the carts as they groaned up the hill, coming from the ancient Stabia, were like friendly landmarks. So fully have literature and art made us acquainted with this disinterred city.

The guide tells me that only about one third of Pompeii has yet been uncovered. I take his word for it. He is also of the opinion that the best parts of the city have already been dug out. He evidently wishes that the work would stop. He is very human in this, for he finds it tiresome to show people about the present Pompeii. Treble its size, and his labor would be threefold. And he is forbidden to accept money. But I imagine that this very stern prohibition does not prevent persons from offering him (say) a couple of francs on "the sly," or him from accepting them.

It may be true, as our guide insists, that the temples, forums, baths, theaters and fine houses now above ground surpass anything of the kind that may hereafter be discovered at Pompeii. But the Italian Government is not disposed to take that for granted. Liberal sums are yearly appropriated to push the work. It bears fruits. A new temple or amphitheater may not be struck every year, but something is constantly being turned up to instruct the world in the manners and customs of the old Romans so well reflected in the representative city of Pompeii. Of bronze or stone statues, household implements and tools of trade, the yield is immense and steady. These may be counted by the thousand in the splendid museum at Naples. One can see so many articles of luxury and use exactly similar to those he buys nowadays that he is fain to pause and try to remember what besides the steam-engine, the photograph and the electric telegraph we moderns have invented. There being no more room at Naples to store these treasures the excess of them is huddled together in the courtyards and houses of Pompeii herself. It is estimated that at the present rate this mine of antiquities will not be worked out in fifty years.

Vesuvius is the most deceptive of mountains. We know how treacherous and cruel he is. But, as we see him gently smoking in the haze of this soft, enervating atmosphere, we think him very much maligned. The chimney of a well regulated house could not be steadier of behavior. His sides look sleek in the distance. One would never suspect that all that brown softness is lava fifty feet deep and covering thousands of acres. When I ascended the volcano on a fair day, I realized how illusory are impressions when formed afar off. After traversing Portici and Resina (old Herculaneum) the carriage climbed a steep slope between country villas with "plenty of fruit and shade," as an advertisement would say. Presently a sharp turn in the road brought me face to face with the head of a lava stream, which had been mercifully stayed at that point years ago. The road has been cut through it showing its depth, and that was enough to have buried in its path any of the villas I had seen below. From this point on to the station of the Funicular Railway the road for the most time passes between gray-black walls of lava, the tops of which are curled like waves or twisted into capricious spiral forms, and there forever stilled. Not a flower or blade of grass grows there, except in crevices where dust may have fallen and the wind has scattered seeds.

The desolation mile after mile is oppressive to behold. One seeks relief by looking back over the blue Mediterranean and the reddish-white cities of the plain. Or else he looks ahead and up to Vesuvius, whose terrible majesty now begins to appear. I now see that where the sea of lava ends the ashes begin. The vapor, which seemed to curl up peacefully and thinly—from the standpoint of Naples—is mounting to the sky in a great volume, and whirling as if in a cyclone. One imagines a roar as that hot steam rushes from the crater. He sees specks tossed into the air. These are stones flung aloft two or three hundred feet and dropping back into the yawning pit to be presently ejected again. He has been told that Vesuvius is a little more active than usual. He can now readily understand of what frightful deeds the volcano is capable when in the maddest humor. Not only all the little cities near his base, which have been result in their childlike faith that they will never again be destroyed, but proud Naples, which has so far been spared, are at his mercy.

After I had ascended by railway to a nearer view of the monster, and completed my acquaintance with him as far as it was safe, familiarity did not lessen my respect for his power. It seemed impudently inquisitive for a party of tiny mortals to be throwing stones into his enormous mouth, poking canes into his ribs and stirring up the red fire there, and laughing as the dense sulphurous fumes rose in our faces. The guides roasted eggs for us, and we ate them with a pinch of salt chucking the shells into the crater, which answered back with a shower of red hot stones. These luckily missed their mark. I incline to think that some of the fun made by our company of visitors was like whistling to keep up courage. For I noticed that the noisest of them hung hard to the guides and gave a wide berth to the crater's edge, and looked much pleased when the signal was given to return. Just as we started on the downward path Vesuvius made a noise between a sob and a shriek, and belched forth a farewell volley of stones, which might have spoiled some hats and even heads if they had been shot accurately.

For the information of those who have never ascended Vesuvius but hope to do so some day, I add that the trip by carriage from Naples is three and one-half hours long to the foot of the Funicular Railway. Thence to the upper station twelve minutes by a line much resembling that of Mount Washington or the Switzerland Rigi in ease and safety. From there to the top of the crater is a steep climb of fifteen or twenty-five minutes, according to the age and wind of the climber. Persons with weak lungs or shaky legs or in any respect

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Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper of Crow Wing County,
Also Cass and Itasca.

N. H. Ingersoll, } Editors and Proprietors.
F. W. Wieland, }

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, from rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job printing office in the city.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota as second class marter.

Local News

Gent's night shirts at Westfalls.

Trunks and Valises at Westfalls.

Get your ice cream at the W. C. T. U. rooms.

Capt. Cross now has charge of the city prisoners.

The Brainerd Churchman for July has just been issued.

The county commissioners will be in session on Tuesday next.

John Ireland has been off duty this week on account of sickness.

Sixteen prostitutes paid their monthly fines to the city on Thursday.

It is reported that J. D. Cheney will open a drug store at Fort Ripley.

Fort Ripley and Motley are both preparing for a small sized celebration.

Bridge matters are being discussed by several prominent citizens. Savey?

Prof. Wilson proposes to enjoy his vavation and has bought a carriage horse.

Summer underwear at Westfall's at reduced prices to make room for fall stock.

The circus is coming, the bill boards have been erected and the small boy is happy.

$10,000 in cash to loan on long time at L. J. Cale's. Blueberries taken for security.

Wm. Ripson, a fireman on the N. P. road was married at Minneapolis, Wednesday.

Go to Westfall's and see the 200 or 300 shoes. Seamless cup and sole leather counter.

The flouring mill is about taken down. It looks now as though a cyclone had struck it.

Mayor Small has put a stop to shooting fireworks around the business center of the city.

The bill posters of W, W. Cole's circus are in the city to-day putting up their paper.

An elegant new line of neckwear just opened at Leopold Bros. Step in and examine it.

The Brainerd band received many compliments from the visiting gentlemen here on Wednesday.

Westfall makes "merchant tailoring" a specialty. Measures taken and suits made on short notice.

There will be a concert at the Methodist church on Sunday evening given by the Band of Hope.

Nothing of importance was accomplished at the meeting of the dam commissioners yesterday.

The council will probably hold a short session Monday evening, long enough to allow the grist of bills.

A. P. Farrar and wife returned last night from an extended trip to California and other western states.

Fresh fruit received daily at Smith's. All the delicacies of the season on hand. Corner Fifth and Fourth streets.

The shavings and sawdust on Front street caught fire yesterday morning and the hose cart was called out to squelch the blaze.

Losey & Dean are getting ready to move into new quarters on Front street in the Theviot block. They will have fine quarters.

Families desiring ice cream for the 4th will please leave their orders Saturday at the W. C. T. U. rooms corner Fifth and Front streets.

A new post-office has been created at Gull Lake, called Gladstone, with L. H. Dodge as postmaster. Postmaster Dodge had the endorsement of J. H. Koop, P. M.

Five prisoners escape from C. Cross while doing street work yesterday morning. They went in all directions and a shot or two in the air only served to hurry them on.

Subject of sermon Sunday morning at the Baptist church "Our Country's Need," and in the evening "No Condemnation." Services commence 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Arrangements have been made at Little Falls for a coach on No. 15 to leave for Brainerd at 4 a. m. next Monday morning. The people at the Falls will come up to this city and enjoy a good time.

On Monday afternoon L. J. Cale's delivery team ran away, demolishing the wagon and injuring one of the horses. A fall of ten feet to the ground from the wagon bridge was what done the mischief.

For the next 60 days we will sell at greatly reduced prices in order to make room for fall stock, which will be arriving after August 1st. Now is the time to buy at E. M. Westfall, No. 38, Front street. Call early and often.

The present administration must be pretty hard up for policemen when they will take a tramp that has been in the cooler for vagrancy and put him on the police force. Just inquire if one of the night officers was not before the court as a tramp a short time ago.

A superstitious subscriber who found a spider in his paper wants to know if it is considered a bad omen. Nothing of the kind. The spider was only looking over the columns of the paper to see what merchant was not advertising so that it could spin its web across the door and be free from disturbance.

A fourteen year old kid was collared by the police here on Wednesday in accordance with a telegram received from Duluth. The boy had stolen money from his mother and started west to become a cow boy. He had purchased the life of Wild Bill from the news boy for which he gave a $5 bill, and also had the Younger Brother's history with him.

Mr. P. H. Foote, who recently came here to accept a position in the drug store of his brother, has been confined to his room for some time with typhoid fever, and last week his sister was sent for he being considered dangerous. Mr. Foote is a married man, and it unfortunately happens that his wife also lies on a sick bed in the southern part of the state, At present he is improving.

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Adam Timo, mortgagor, to August Mattilee, dated the 2d day of April, 1884, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Crow Wing county, Minnesota on the 31st day of July, 1884, at 2 o'clock p. m., in Book C of mortgages on page 260, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the amount of one hundred and twenty-one dollars and ninety cents ($121.90) upon the note which said mortgage was given to secure, together with twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as therein stipulated to be paid upon a foreclosure, and no action or proceeding has been instituted in equity or at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Brainerd, in the county of Crow Wing and state of Minnesota, on Monday the 19th day of July, A. D. 1886, at ten o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which said mortgage and taxes, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the sum of twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as aforesaid.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the north one hundred feet of lot 13, and the west half of lot 14 in block 4 in the second addition to the town of Brainerd, being a piece of ground 37½ feet east and west and 100 feet north and south off the northwest corner of said block with the building thereon.

Dated June 2d, 1886.

AUGUST MATTILEE, Mortgagee.

W. A. FLEMING, Attorney of Mortgage, Brainerd, Minn.

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Badger o. Peterson and Laura M. Peterson, his wife, mortgagors, to Clarence E. Lum, mortgagee, dated the 21st day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Crow Wing, in the state of Minnesota, on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1883, at ten o'clock a. m. in book C, of mortgages, on page 366, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of eighty-five and 45-100 dollars and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be forclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Brainerd, in the county of Crow Wing and state of Minnesota, on Monday, the ninth day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at ten o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of forclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lots, pieces or parcels of land situated in the county of Crow Wing and state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point on the west line of block number seventy-five (75), fifty (50) feet from the south west corner of said block, thence running east one hundred and fifty (150) feet, thence north fifty (50) feet, thence west one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the west line of said block, thence south on said line fifty (50) feet to the place of beginning; also a piece of land bounded as follows: Commencing at the south-east corner of block number seventy-five (75), thence running north along the east line of said block one hundred (100) feet, thence at right angles west one hundred (100) feet, thence at right angles south one hundred (100) feet to the south line of said block, thence east along said line one hundred (100) feet to the place of beginning. All said property being in block number seventy-five (75) of the First Addition to the town (now city) of Brainerd, according to the plat thereof recorded in the Registry of Deeds of said Crow Wing county.

CLARENCE E. LUM, Mortgagee.

LEON E. LUM, Attorney for Mortgagee. Dated June 15th, 1886.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., June 10th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman, Clerk of the District Court of Crow Wing county, Minn. at Brainerd, on Saturday, July 21th, 1886, viz: Benoit Provost for the w½ ne¼ and e½ nw¼ sec. 2, township 44 and range 31.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Wallace Beane and Charles Shontell of Crow Wing county, Minn., and J. S. Gardner and Peter Van Dom, of Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minn.

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Henry Oclaire and Lase Oclaire, his wife, mortgagors, to Lillia M. Follett, mortgagee, dated the 12th day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Crow Wing, in the State of Minnesota, on the 12th day of May A. D. 1883, at 3:15 o'clock p. m., in book "C" of mortgages, on page 99, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the amount of Twenty-eight and 95-100 ($28.95) Dollars, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

And whereas, said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Lillia M. Follett to J. B. Douglas, dated the 7th day of August, A. D. 1885, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds, on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1885, at 11:50 o'clock a. m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 117 and 118.

Now, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be forclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the court house, in the city of Brainerd in the county of Crow Wing, and state of Minnesota, on Wednesday the seventh day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and cost and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of forclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lots, pieces or parcels of land situated in the county of Crow Wing and state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: Lots numbered three (3) and four (4), in block fifty-one (51) in the town (now city) of Brainerd, according to the recorded plat thereof, of record and on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Crow Wing County.

J. B. DOUGLAS, Assignee of Mortgagee.

G. S. FERNALD Attorney of Assignee. Dated May 19, 1886.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., May 13th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman, clerk of the District Court at Brainerd, Minn., on Thursday, July 15th, 1886, viz: Lyman S. Smith, of Fort Ripley, Minn., for the w½ nw¼ and w½ sw¼ sec. 31, town 43, range 31.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land: John Sewell, Joseph Adams, Christopher Troxel and Allison Ainsworth, all of Fort Ripley Minn. D. H. FREEMAN, Register.

A. P. RIGGS,

Real Estate, Insurance,

And Collections.

Room 12, - Sleeper Block.

$1,500 each for seven houses well located
$1,200 for 2 houses and 3 lots on north side
$800 for 8-room house on Norwood street
$675 for 7-room house on Norwood street
$350 for desirable house in W. Brainerd
$1,000 will buy a good house and two lots Sixth street south.
$390 is the sum needed to buy a house on Sixth street south with two lots.
$1,100 will buy that beautiful house with 3 lots corner 6th and Rosewood.
$2,300 will take the Michigan House by payment of $1,000 down, balance on terms to suit.
$900 for house and tow lots corner of 7th and Holly.
$900 for house and lot Fourth street N.
$950 each for 2 houses on Juniper street
$1,700 for house and 2 lots Fairview add.
$900 for 2 houses and lots 2d Av. E. Br'd
$750 for 3 lots opposite new school house on Broadway.

Call and see other bargains in houses and lots, and farm lauds. Houses for rent, etc., etc.

Personal Paragraphs.

Mr. H. Clark has removed to Minneapolis.

Mrs. Grandelmyer was a St. Cloud visitor on Monday.

Mrs. N. B. Kelly and children left for Ohio on Tuesday morning.

Joe. Fanlander, of St. Cloud, was a caller at our sanctum Monday.

Otto Reinhardt has returned to Brainerd. He has been visiting relatives at Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

Judd Stearns, the district court stenographer and quite well known in this city, was married at Crookston on Monday.

Wm. Congdon returned yesterday afternoon from a four week's visit to Vermont. Mrs. Congdon will remain another month.

Geo. F. Leopold went to Duluth on Thursday morning in company his brother Sam. Leopold, who is here on a visit from Chicago.

B. Hasskell and bride, who have been spending a week with Brainerd acquaintances, took the 9:45 passenger for Jamestown Wednesday evening.

Mrs. F. L. Mattison started Tuesday morning for a few week's visit in Southern Minnesota. Mr. Mattison accompanied her to St. Paul.

S. F. Dean, of Martin's Ferry, Ohio, is in the city on a visit to his brother, I. T. Dean. He will stay several days and enjoy some of the fine fishing which abounds in this section.

H. B. Allen, of the Cloquet Pine Knot, D. C. Lightbourn, of the Ada Index, B. Strain, of the Battle Lake Review, and W. S. Woodbridge, of the Duluth News were callers at our sanctum on Wednesday. They were in attendance at the convention.

Miss A. Lorane Youker has been engaged as teacher in the primary department of the public schools for the coming year. The lady held this position a year ago and gave general satisfaction.

The ladies at the W. C. T. U. rooms will be prepared to furnish families and individuals with ice cream on the Fourth and parties are requested to leave their orders Saturday, who wish a quantity. The cream is of the very highest grade; we have tried it and are certain of this assertion. Lunches will also be served.

The last issue of the Daily Journal was put before the public this morning. Bro. Stivers has fully convinced himself and the public that "the long felt want" when filled was not appreciated in a financial sense. The paper was bright, spicy and gave great promise, but the people who called loudest for a daily and howled about the newspapers in this city not having life enough to start such an enterprise were not at all forward in stepping to the front and putting their shoulder to the wheel. It takes cash to run run a daily nswspaper, and without a liberal advertising a man must have a large bank account it he keeps the enterprise moving in respectable shape. The daily field is now open to some other man who wants to make a fortune.

The glorious Fourth will be ushered in at 6 a. m. by the firing of cannon. At 8:30 a. m. the parade will form on Front street headed by the Brainerd band and will march through the principal streets, a prize being offered to the best gotten up ragmuffin. The grand tournament of the visiting and home firemen will take place immediately after the parade. At 10 a. m. the oration will take place at the park, with music by the Glee Club and band. At 2:30 the races and ball game at the Driving Park will begin, to include trotting, running, foot races and climbing and walking the greased pole, with music by the band. At 9 p. m. the grand display of fireworks will take place near the Villard Hotel, and the glorious day's sport will end with a grand ball at the rink. Every particular has been completed, and the day promises to be one of unusual prominence among all others. Remember that Monday, July 5th, is the day we celebrate.

For good goods at reasonable prices go to Westfall's. He can supply you with anything you wish in Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises, etc., etc.

A Nigger Chaser.

Last Tuesday evening as the trains were coming in with the delegates to the convention, fireworks were being displayed in various parts of the city, and at the corner of Front and Sixth street in the stand owned by A. Atherton a lively scene was enacted which was more lively than expected. A nigger chaser was lighted and thrown down in the door, which took a backward movement and landed directly in the stock of fireworks and ignited them instantly. Well, speaking about lively times, it was a caution to see the three or four boys who were inside the building get out with rockets and pin wheels darting around after them. The fire department came out and soon got the blaze under control, but not until everything in the room was destroyed. We understand that the insurance on the stock had run out the day before. The loss will reach $450.

THE BOYS are particularly desired to call and see what we have for them in the way of a fine shoe at a moderate price, in Button, Congress or Lace. Something new and fresh, just from Boston. DAY & MEAGHER.

He Loved Her.

The following has been handed us for publication:

A certain young man who runs on the way freight between Brainerd and Detroit, and who we will call C. A. for short, went out boat riding with his best girl a week ago last Sunday. When they were fairly out upon the bosom of the lake the conversation drifted to the subject of love, and the young lady asked him if he really and truly loved her as much as he protested he did. Our hero replied "Yes, I love you dearer than life, and I would do anything in this world for you," whereupon, like the lady who dropped her glove into the arena amid the raging lions and asked her lover to get it for her to test his love, she said "jump into the lake," and in he went, and as he went down he was heard to murmur, "I die happy." The boys now ask him how he liked his bath, and he gets in a terrible rage and says he and the road-master are going together after this.

Our stock of Mens' Shoes is now (since the arrival of our late purchases) simply perfect. No such line can be found else where outside of the largest cities. DAY & MEAGHER.

Of Interest to School Teachers.

Teachers in the public schools who desire to attend the session of the educational Association at Topeka, Kan., can obtain round trip tickets from Brainerd to St. Paul and return, at one fare the round trip by obtaining a certificate that they are teachers in the public schools, signed by B. F. Wright, and presenting them to Ticket Agent Walker. Tickets will be for sale 6th to 12th inst., and be good to return Sept. 4th. Railroads leading from St. Paul to Topeka, will grant equally low rates.

Married.

CORCORAN—MCCARTHY—At the Catholic Church in this city, on Wednesday, June 30, 1886, at 9 o'clock a. m., by the Rev. Father Vaudry, Mr. Patrick Corcoran and Miss Mary E. McCarthy, all of Brainerd.

The groom is one of the main line passenger conductors on the N. P. road, and the bride is a well known, estimable young lady of East Brainerd. A very pleasant reception was given Wednesday evening at the residence of the bride's parents, after which Mr. and Mrs. Corcoran left for a short wedding trip. The following is a list of presents tendered them:

Vase parlor lamp. E. Clark and mother.
Silver butter dish and knife, Misses Mary and Maggie Meekins.
Glass and silver fruit basket. Mr. and Mrs. Stein.
Silver cake basket. Koop Bros.
Silver syrup pitcher. J. Cullen.
Gold thimble. Miss Summers.
Individual caster. Miss Calhoun.
Silver card receiver. T. Riley and sister.
Hand painted water bottle and glass. Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig.
Silver tea set, a friend.
Pair of glass and silver vases. Misses Mary and Sarah Canan.
Silver butter dish. Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Cullen.
Half-dozen silver tea and table spoons. Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Totton.
Silver butter dish. Mr. and Mrs. F. Farrell.
Silver pickle castor. Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Root.
Cake basket. Mr. and Mrs. A. Jernegan.
Set of nut-picks and cracker in case. D. Murphy. St. Paul.
Cut glass and silver pickle castor. H. C. Schelmyer.
Bed room set worth $100. conductors of the N. P. R. R.
Cook stove and utensils. Jas. Smith.
China tea set and napkins. Mrs. P. McCarthy.
Silver water service. A. E. Foster. O. C. Foster and J. A. Cochran.
Wine set. Mr. and Mrs. C. O'Brien.
Desert set. Mr. and Mrs. J. McGinnis.
Toilet set. Miss Cooly.
Pair silver napkin rings. Mr. and Mrs. Cooly.
Dozen linen napkins. Mr. and Mrs. Metzger.
Pair of towels. Mrs I. A. Collins.
Pair lace pillow shams. Mrs. Martin.
Pair sofa cushions. Mrs. H. Theviot.
Hand painted plague. Mrs. Harter.
Easy chair. Mr. and Mrs. P. Murphy.
Pair Turkish towels. Mrs. H. H. Cummings.
Half-dozen goblets. Miss K. Stein.
Basket of flowers. Miss Mary Campbell.
Half-dozen silver tea spoons. Mrs. M. McCarthy.

RIPSON—MELLEN—At Minneapolis, on Wednesday, June 30, 1886, Wm. F. Ripson of Brainerd, and Miss Lizzie Mullen, of Minneapolis.

The groom is a well known railroad man of this city, and the bride is a daughter of H. H. Mellen, of northeast Minneapolis. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Enos Campbell, of the Church of Christ, in the presence of 200 relatives and friends. Miss Blanche Harvie acted as bridesmaid and Mr. F. H. Mellen as groomsman. The couple arrived in Brainerd Thursday morning, and will make their future home in this city.

CLARK—BATTLES—At the Baptist parsonage, June 24th, 1886, by the Rev. E. J. Brownson, Mr. John Clark and Miss Minnie Battles, both of Brainerd.

CLIFFORD—BOULDEN—At the Baptist parsonage, June 26, 1886, by the Rev. E. J. Brownson, Mr. Chas Clifford and Miss Emma Bouldon.

SHELMIRE—HARTER—At the bride's residence in East Brainerd, on Wednesday, June 30, 1886, by the Rev. Dr. Hawley, Mr. Howard C. Shelmire, and Mrs. Mary E. Harter, both of this city.

Cale pays cash for blueberries.

Fresh roasted peanuts every day at Smith's, corner 5th a Front street.

Latest styles of dress goods at L. J. Cale's.

Gull River Crumbs.

Where are you going the Fourth? is a popular query just now.

Jovial Mart Flint has extended invitations to some of his friends to spend the Fourth at his place on the Bluffs.

Our base ball club will play the Motley nine the Fourth at Motley.

The Cass county caucus was duly held at the school house last Saturday evening by a select few.

Mrs. Backus, of Minneapolis, is here visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Horr.

Geo. Hardwick left for the east yesterday. Walt Benson takes his place as head clerk in the company's store.

Last Sunday the teachers and scholars of our Sunday school presented Mr. Hardwick with a magnicent gold headed cane in token of their regard, and in appreciation of his labors as their superintendent for the past year.

Our boarding house is receiving a new coat of paint.

MAX.

Gull River, July 1st.

Get a cool drink of lemonade at Smith's for five cents. Remember the place, corner of Fifth and Front streets.

A full line of boy's single pants just received at Leopold Bros.

The Fourth in Brainerd.

The Sauk Rapids Sentinel gives our prospective magnificent celebration the following send off in its last issue:

The citizens of Brainerd are always alive to the interests of that beautiful and charming city in the pines, and all are united when its welfare is at stake, no matter how turbulent the political waters may be at times, and this is exactly as it should be. They therefore issue a proclamation to the effect that the grandest celebration in the northwest will be held in that city on the 5th day of July next; and all who feel inclined to celebrate on that day will do well to go to Brainerd, as the people there do just as they say they will, and they do such things well. They open wide their doors, and welcome everybody. Among other pleasures of the day, there will be running and trotting races at the park, by noted flyers, and for enticing purposes; also foot races by some of the fastest in the land. Now is the time for the talked of fast horses down this way to show their heels to the Brainerd fleet ones. All who go there to contend for the purses will have no cause to complain if they come out behind, as all have a fair deal and no favors. Let all who want to spend a jolly good day go to Brainerd and celebrate. The railroad company, (N. P.) carries passengers the round trip for fare one way.

Estrayed.

One red cow, horns crooked nearly together, white spot under belly, nearly nine years old. Any one knowing of the whereabouts of said animal please leave with.

MRS. REINSTADLER, East Brainerd.

Notice to Water Consumers.

Water rents are now due and become delinquent July 7.

BRAINERD WATER CO.

Latest style Jerseys at L. J. Cale's.

Brussell's carpet at L. J. Cale's.

Try Smith's soda water.

Cash for blueberries at L. J. Cale's.

Westfall carries Field, Thayer & Co's Boots and Shoes. Call for the Dongola Kid Shoe. It is the nicest dress shoe ever worn. Hand Sewed.

Ladies goat shoes for $1 at L. J. Cale's

At Cost! At Cost!

Having decided to reduce my large stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, solid Silver and Plated Ware, Spectacles, Canes, etc., etc., to about one-half of what I am now carrying, I will, until further notice, sell anything in my stock at ACTUAL COST. You all know I mean what I say. No fooling about this Call at once while the stock is complete,

Yours truly, F. G. SUNDBERG.

For Sale.

Timothy and clover $6.00 per ton. Wild hay, $4.00 per ton. At Hartley farm three miles from town.

C. L. SPAULDING, Lumberman's Exchange Bank.

First rate pasture fenced and watered $2.00 per month at Hartley farm,

C. L. SPAULDING, Lumberman's Exchange Bank.

Trunks, Trunks, Trunks, in all styles and prices, just in at Day & Meagher's

Fresh candies and nuts just received at Smiths.

Largest and best stock of dry goods in the city at L. J. Cale's.

The Proletar, a weekly newspaper published by the Bohemians will appear for a time as a daily. They still assert that not one of the indicted socialists at Chicago was a Bohemian.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co. 106 Wall street, N. Y.

For Sale by S. & J. W Koop.

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Robert K. Whiteley and Marietta A. Whiteley, his wife, mortgagors, to Bulah A. Ferris, mortgagee, dated the 14th day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Crow Wing, in the state of Minnesota, on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1883, at 3:35 o'clock p. m. in book "C" of mortgages, on page 79, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of eight hundred and forty two and 50-100 ($42.50) dollars and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by the sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Brainerd, in the county of Crow Wing and state of Minnesota, on Monday the 26th day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lots, pieces, and parcels of land situated in the county of Crow Wing, and state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter of the southwest quarter (NW¼ SW¼) of section No. eight (8) township No. forty-five (45) of range No. thirty (30); also the east half of the southeast quarter (E½ SE¼); the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter (NW¼ SE¼), the west half of the northeast quarter (W½ NE¼) and lot numbered one (1) all in section No. eight (8) of township No. forty-five (45) of range No. thirty (30).

BULAH A. FERRIS, Mortgagee.

HOLLAND & MCCLENAHAN, Attorneys of Mortgagee. July 1st, 1886.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss In Probate Court.
County of Crow Wing. }

In the matter of the Estate of Jasper E. Cheney, deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of Peter Cheney of Sauk Rapids, Benton county, Minn., representing among other things that Jasper E. Cheney, late of Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1884, at Brainerd, in said county of Crow Wing, died intestate, and being a resident of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this county and that the said petitioner is father of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to him said Peter Cheney granted:

It is ordered that said petition be heard before the Judge of this court, on Tuesday the 2nd day of August, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., at my office in the city of Brainerd, in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Brainerd Dispatch, a weekly newspaper printed and published at the said City of Brainerd, in said county.

Dated at Brainerd, Minn., the 1st day of July, A. D. 1886.

By the Court, J. B. DOUGLAS, Probate Judge

ARE BY FAR THE MOST POPULAR CORSETS EVER INTRODUCED.

CORALINE is superior to whalebone. Cannot be broken. Is flexible and easy to the wearer. Is used in no goods except those made by Warner Bros.

$10.00 REWARD

FOR ANY STRIP OF CORALINE THAT BREAKS WITH SIX MONTHS ORDINARY WEAR IN A CORSET. AVOID CHEAP IMITATIONS BONED WITH VARIOUS KINDS OF CORD. ALL GENUINE CORALINE CORSETS HAVE CORALINE PRINTED ON INSIDE OF STEEL COVER.

For Sale by all Leading Merchants.

WARNER BROS., 141 & 143 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO.

PRICES LOWER Than EVER

AT

L. J. CALE'S

CASH STORE.

Largest Stock and best assortment in the City.

Large assortment of

Carpets. Carpets.

From 25c. and up. Oil cloths in all widths,

Large Line of Dress Goods of all Colors and Qualities. All must be sold, and will make special low prices. Full line of Ladies Goat Shoes from $1 and up.

Also large line Men's, Boy's Misses and Children's shoes at prices that Cannot be Matched. Come and see and get prices before buying.

L. J. CALE.

E. W. LYNCH,

DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions,

Sixth Street, Next to Paine's Market.

Fresh eggs and butter, and country produce bought and sold. The largest and most select line of canned goods in the city.

Confectionery, Cigars And Tobaccos.

Free Delivery. Give me a call and I will Guarantee you Satisfaction.

THE CITY MEAT MARKET,

No. 15, Sixth Street South.

K. S. PAINE & CO., Prop.

All kinds of FRESH and SALT MEATS, FISH, BUTTER Etc., always in stock and for sale at the very lowest prices. Sole agency in this city for PLATT & CO'S Celebrated

OYSTERS.

They are the best oysters for the price Sold in Brainerd.

MCFADDEN & JOHNSON,

Pioneer Druggists.

We are Sole Proprietors of the following well know Remedies, all of which we guarantee or money refunded:

Seymour's Sure Salve for Cuts, Bruises, Boils, Felons, etc.

Wonder of the World for Nervous Complaints, Headache, Neuralgia, and Toothache.

Sherwood's Cough Syrup, a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, and all diseases of the throat and lungs.

Glass' Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle. Try a package and be convinced.

Prescriptions Compounded With Care.

TOWNE-MCFADDEN BLOCK.

Lake View PARK.

This beautiful resort, only four miles from Brainerd, is now open. A fine house, bathing and boat houses, stabling, ice, and a dozen or more boats, with splendid grounds and the choice of Long or Bass Lake for fishing best opportunity to the tourist, sportsman, and those desiring lake-side recreation offered in this portion of Minnesota.

Leave orders at E. O. Webb's, Sleeper block, for a ride to Lake View. Fare for round trip 50c.

M. HAGBERG

Wholesale and Retail

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G. A. R.—Pap Thomas Post No. 39, meets every 1st and 3d Thursday evening of the month at Odd Fellows hall. Visiting comrades invited.
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K. P.—White Cross Lodge No. 7 meets every Tuesday evening at Odd Fellows hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.
W. HEMISTEAD, C. C. W. BAIN, K. of R. & S.

A. O. U. W.—Brainerd Lodge No. 47, meets in Odd Fellows' hall the 2d and 4th Thursdays of every month. Visiting brothers invited.
HENRY MABLE, M. W. P. R. WILKINS, R. S.

I. O. O. F.—Evergreen Lodge, No. 90. Regular meetings every Monday evening. Visiting brothers cordially invited. Lodge room in Odd Fellows' Hall on Sixth Street.
A. E. LOSEY, N. G. E. O. PARKS, R. S.

I. O. O. F.—Wilder Lodge, No. 37, holds regular meetings every Wednesday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited
ALEX BENSON, N. G. R. H. PAINE, R. S.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday of each month at the reading room at 2:30 p. m. Gospel temperance meetings at the reading room every Sabbath afternoon at 4 p. m.
MRS. A. E. PENNELL, Secretary.

R. A. M.—Brainerd Chapter No. 42, meets on the second Tuesday of each month at the Masonic Temple on Broadway.
J. E. Wilson, High Priest. G. W. Phillips, Sec'y.

K. T.—Ascalon Commandery, No. 16, meets on the first Tuesday of each month at the Masonic Temple on Broadway.
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LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Northern Pacific Trains.

No. 1 arrives from the south at 9:45. Departs going west at 10:05 p. m., daily.
No. 3 arrives from the south at 1:45. Departs going west at 2 10 p. m.
No. 5 arrives from the south at 1:45 p. m. Departs going west at 2:10 p. m., daily except Sunday.
No. 2 arrives from the west at 6:55 a. m. Departs going south at 7:10 a. m., Daily.
No. 4 arrives from the west at 2:10 a. m. Departs going south at 2:30 a. m., daily.
No. 6 arrives from the west at 12:45 p. m. Departs going south at 1:10. Daily except Sunday.
No. 7 arrives from Duluth at 9:15 p. m., daily, except Sunday.
No. 8 depart for Duluth at 7:30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Let every body celebrate.

Brainerd will be covered with red paint next Monday.

Cole's circus will exhibit in this city on Friday, the 23d inst.

President James A. Garfield was shot down by Guiteau five years ago this morning.

Politicians were busy at work fixing up their fences during the meeting of the convention.

Bob Dunn is tired of running a country newspaper and wants to get out of the business. Robert has our sympathy.

The breech has been healed and hereafter the Fifth district will be bloodless although the name will probably always stick to it.

Albert Scheffer was in the city Wednesday. The gentleman is a candidate for governor, but Charlie Gillman will be to much for him.

The new ten-story building in St. Paul to be erected by the Globe will be erected without a lick of convict labor. The Globe is on the right track.

Knute Nelson was nominated by acclamation at the convention on Wednesday. Times have worked wonders since the Detroit convention of four years ago.

Halver Steenerson made a very appropriate speech at the judicial convention Wednesday Halver is a politician of no small capacity—but he fails to "get there."

The Fourth of July comes on the 5th this year in Brainerd. The average citizen can commence celebrating on the morning of the third and continue until the sixth.

State Auditor Braden was in Brainerd looking after his wires. It is said by prominent politicians that W. W. Hartley will make it a decididely interesting canvas for him.

The Little Falls Transcript is exercised over the matter of delegates to the legislative convention and fears that those elected from Crow Wing county last Friday will not be recognzied on account of being too premature.

In a report to the daily papers of the convention, Newt McFadden's name was spelled "Knute." We have heard it mentioned that Mac. intends to use this as a lever to secure Scandinavian votes this fall should he be in the political arena.

No town in the northwest ever attempted such a celebration as will be in progress here next Monday. The people from Motley, Gull River, Deerwood, Crow Wing and Ft. Ripley will all come to Brainerd, to say nothing of the people from up and down the road. It will be a gala day and every thing and every body will be in holiday attire.

Charles Gilman was in the city this week as a delegate to the convention but during the time he was not very idle. Mr. Gilman feels very confident that he will receive the nomination for governor. If he secures the support of Knute Nelson it will throw the Scandinavian vote to him and the Farmers' Alliance will give him quite a hearty support. The numerous candidates in the southern part of the state will split the vote of that section up and the more split the better it is for Gilman.

The Duluth Tribune says. The Northern Pacific road is about to extend its system northward from Wadena, up through Hubbard county and toward the international boundry. The iron for this extention is to be shiped here from Buffalo. In addition to the railroad iron already consigned to or destined for this place, and the combined shipments will create quite a demand for labor and dock room.

The Nominee.

Knute Nelson is a Norweigan by birth. He was born in the parish of Voss, near the city Burgen, Norway. February 2, 1843. He came to the United States in 1849 He moved to Walworth county, Wis., in November of the same year, and lived there until 1853 when he moved to Deerfield, Dane county which was his home until August, 1871. In that year he went to Alexandria, Douglas county, Minn., which has since been his home. He received an academic education. In early life Mr. Nelson was a farmer, but on the outbreak of the rebellion, or in May 1861, he enlisted in the Fourth Wisconsin volunteers, serving in that regiment as a private and noncommissioned officer until July, 1864. He was wounded in the charge on Fort Hudson. La., June 14, 1863 and also taken prisoner.

From 1865 until 1867 Mr. Nelson read law in the office of Col. Vilas the present postmaster general, when he was admitted to the bar by the circuit court of Dane county, Wis. From that time until the present he has been engaged actively in the practice of law, holding a high position at the bar both in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and has also devoted considerable attention to farming.

For the past 18 or 20 years Mr. Nelson has been prominent in politics, being at all times and at all places a staunch Republican. His first vote was for Abraham Lincoln on his return from the army in 1864. In 1858 and 1869 he was a member of the Assembly of the Wisconsin Legislature, representing a part of Dane county. In 1872 and 1873 and a part of 1874 he was County Attorney of Douglas county, this state. being promoted later to the State Senate, where during the years 1875 '76, '77 and '78 he represented the counties of Douglass, Pope, Grant, Stevens and Big Stone. He was one of the Presidential electors on the Garfield and Arthur ticket, and for a number of years has been a member of the Board of Regents of the state University.

Mr. Nelson's greatest political fight was that of four years ago in the Fifth district when he was elected to Congress in a triangular fight, Hon. C. F. Kindred, of Brainerd, a leading and influential republican, and Hon. E. P, Barnum, of Sauk Center being his opponents. Nelson received 16,954 votes, Kindred 12,238 and Barnum 6,248.

Mr. Nelson was renominated in 1884, his opponent being Mr. Baxter, who received 13,176 votes to 25,600 for Mr. Nelson.

Mr. Nelson's services in congress have given very general satisfaction to his constituents, as the action of the convention Wednesday showed.

Labor's Boom.

The strongest and most encouraging feature in the business and industrial situation of the United States is the fact that stocks of all kinds of manufactured products are comparatively light. Stores and warehouses and factories, instead of being loaded up and loaded down with products, are in moderate supply only. Manufactures instead of crowding production to its utmost limits, are throwing off a portion of their capacity and manufacturing only to meet the current demand. This policy has been followed since the opening of the year in all branches and will be the policy of great and small manufacturing interests throughout the year. The immediate effect of this course is to preserve prices to prevent any hurtful competition, and to maintain that confidence in business and trade circles, which is absolutely necessary to industrial and commercial prosperity. The organization of labor on one side, and employers on the other, contines in all sections of the country. The Knights of Labor are making vigorous but conservative efforts to strengthen their organization. They are weeding out their entire order machinery, weeding out insufficiency wherever it is to be found, and supplanting it with a little higher order of organizing and lecturing intelligence. The Trade Unionists have within the past week or two been exchanging a good deal of correspondence over the outcome of the Cleveland convention of the Knights of Labor. They have not yet decided what course to pursue. While there is no open antagonism, there is a secret hostility on the part of the leaders of the various Trade Union against the Knights of Labor. The latter organization is open-hearted and open-handed, and intends to pursue only a most honorable but very energetic policy in its work of gathering in all outside labor into the one common fold. The latest news concerning labor movements is to the effect that as soon as the mid-summer quietude is over, that the work of organization will be undertaken with more energy than ever, stimulated by a spirit of emulation.

THE BLOODY FIFTH.

Hon. Knute Nelson Nominated to Succeed Himself.

The Fifth disirict congressional Republican convention was called to order by E. E. Corliss of Fergus Falls chairman of the Republican congressional committee. He spoke of the bloody Fifth as being one of the most important congressional districts in the United States and although Republicans there can fight among themselves they are found united when a common enemy. He advised harmony and hoped that old wounds had been closed no new ones would be opened. After reading the call for the convention he announced that a committee had been selected with C. F. Kindred, of Brainerd, as a temporary chairman, Judge Sullivan, of Becker county was elected temporary secretary. A committee of five was appointed on permanent organization as follows: Matson, of Wilkin; Hartley, Crow Wing; Kendall. St. Louis; Stone, Stevens; Damon, Stearns. A committee on resolutions consisting of nine was appointed, Ensign, St. Louis; Mitchell, Stearns; McGrand, Polk; Ward, Douglas; Williams, Otter Tail, Rhodes, Morrison; Tony Torson, Polk, R. A. Costello, Bigstone; Knute Melby, Grant. A committe of seven on credentials was appointed as follows: Stordock, Wilkin; Don A. Dodge, St, Louis; Horr, Cass; Mayhew, Benton,. Vanstrom, Kittson. Alden, Carlton, Thompson, Crow Wing. A recess of half an hour was then taken.

NELSON NOMINATED.

After a recess of half an hour the committee on credentials made report. The committee on permanent organization recommended unanimously that the temporary organization be made permanent The report of both committees were adopted. On motion of C. B. Sleeper, the convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Congress, E. E. Corliss nominoted Hon. Knute Nelson in a few highly complimentary terms A motion was made by B. F. Hartshorm, of Verndale to nominate Mr. Nelson by acclamation which was carried. After the name of S. G. Comstock, of Clay county. had been proposed and met with no second, members of the delagation of his county having stated that he was not a candidate. The committee on resolutions reported unanimously on the following resolutions which were adopted.

WHEREAS, The welfare of the country depends largely upon the existence of equitable and harmonious relations between the various parties and interests entering into and constituting the general business of the country;

AND WHEREAS, The most important of all these interest is manual labor, upon which depend the life, comfort and happiness of a large majority of our people, but which has long been dominated by, and made subservient to large moneyed interests, which are powerful by reason of organization and skillful management;

AND, WHEREAS, The agricultural and other industries of the country are in a state of long continued depression, in degree much greater than is the case with the moneyed interests and institutions of the country;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That it is the imperative and immediate duty of congress and of our state legislature, to ascertain the causes of and remedies for the difficulties named, and to enact such laws as shall tend to secure for all honorable labor its reasonable reward, and for the laborer every possible protection in his constitutional rights, and to secure to the tiller of the soil his proper share of the results of his labor.

RESOLVED, That in the matter of the present extravagant and unreasonable price for railroad transportation of grain and other articles of produce, and of general merchandise, there is, as in all other business transactions a fair and equitable point to which both the shipper and the railroad company should and must come; if not willingly, then by such certain and speedy application of the law as may be necessary; and it clearly devolves upon the next legislature to enact all laws necessary to this end; also to provide against all unjust discriminations. And for the proper enactment and the honest and prompt enforcement of such laws the legislature and the executive should be held to a strict accountability.

Resolved, That the present laws providing for an open market, and for the proper inspection and grading of grain, and for the operation of elevators and warehouses, should be perfected to the satisfaction of the parties raising and shipping the grain, and made operative in the whole state.

RESOLVED, That the several railroads of the state should by law be required to receive from each other car-loads of fuel and lumber, so that the same shall be transported by the most direct route to its destination over two or more lines of railroad at no greater aggregate cost to the shipper than would be charged if the entire distance were upon the road of one company, to the end that the settlers upon both the prairie and the timbered lands of the state may mutually profit by such reasonable charge for transportation.

RESOLVED, That in order to determine what are reasonable charges upon any line of railroad commissioners should ascertain what amounted has been actually invested by the owners of such railroad, and should disregard all fictitious "watered stock" so called.

Resolved, That it is the duty of our member of congress to favor such interstate commerce legislation as shall be condusive to the best interests of the state.

Resolved, That we must be constantly guarded against the exactions and encroachments of monopolies, and in performance of that duty it devolves upon us to develop by all means at our command the great lake water route, fortunately terminating within this congressional district at the city of Duluth, and no pains or reasonable expense should be spared by our state or by the general government in investing that city and port with all possible facilities for the transaction there of the shipping business for a large part of the western half of the continent; for by no other instrumentality than the Lake Route can we escape the exactions of monopolies in the matter of shipments to and from the East; And while we are in favor of a liberal appropriation for our harbors on Lake Superior, our representative in congress should also labor for the development of the waterways in the western portion of the state, having especial reference to the Big Stone lake, Lake Traverse and Red river water route.

Resolved, That the legislature, at its next session should pass a carefully considered and prepared law for the proper regulation of the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine or bogus butter under whatsoever name offered, within this state with severe penalties, including imprisonment for infractions of the law. We further earnestly urge upon our senators in congress to use all honorable efforts to secure the passage through that body of the bill having this general object in view which has already passed the house, and is now pending in the senate.

Resolved, That we insist upon a material and judicious reduction and proper readjustment of the tariff, especially where it bears heavily upon agricultural interests, and we approve of the action of our congressman in voting for the consideration of the only bills that have been presented to congress looking in that direction.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the services of Hon. Knute Nelson as our representative in congress, the extensive territory and varied interests of this district devolve upon its representative extraordinary labors, and Mr. Nelson has performed his duty with fidelity and honor.

Resolved, That the accidental and temporary success of the Democracy in the last national campaign merely gives that party an opportunity to demonstrate its inability to satisfy the reasonable demands of the country; and we shall rally again around the flag of the grand old Republican party with steadfast faith in the righteousness and stability of its principles, and confident of its early restoration to the full and permanent control of the Federal government.

THE JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

The republican judicial convention for the eleventh district met at the opera house at 2 p. m. and was called to order by W. W. Hartley, chairman of the judicial committee. The fifty-seven delegates were present either by proxy or in person. A temporary organization was effected by the election of J.D. Ensign, of Duluth as chairman and H. A. Phelps, of Norman county as secretary. The usual committee was appointed, and that on pemanent organization recommended that the temporary organization be made permanent, which was adopted by a unanimous vote. An effort was made to devide the district in the election of candidates, the delegates from the eastern part chose the candidate for first judge and those from the west the candidate for second. After some filibustering this motion was voted down and nominations for first judge were finally declared in order. Judge O. P. Stearns of Duluth was nominated by Mr. Burnham of Moorhead. and the nomination was seconded by Mr. Munger of Duluth and Capt. McGrew of Polk county. There being no other nominations Judge Stearns was nominated by acclation.

FOR SECOND JUDGE

the name of Ira B. Mills of Clay county was put in nomination by Mr. W. J. Bobkin of Moorhead. Capt. J. G. McGrew, of Polh county nominated John Cromb of the same county. F. D. Larrabee, of Moorhead seconded the nomination of Mr. Mills in a somewhat lengthy but forcible and telling speech. Senator H. Steenerson of Crookston, was nominated by A. Grinderland of Marshall county. The convention proceeded to an informal ballot. Messrs. W. F. Davy. C. F. Johnson and John McClain were appointed by the chair as tellers and the result was Mills 24, Cromb 22, Steenerson 10. B. A. Wilkinson 1. A formal ballot was then taken which resulted as follows. Mills 34, Cromb 20, Steenerson 2, Mr. Mills was therefore declared the nominee of the convention. Messrs. Bullard. Hartshorn and Munger were appointed a committee to wait upon Judge Stearns to notify him of his nomination and shortly appeared with that gentleman and also Mr. Mills the second candidate. Both spoke briefly thanking the convention for the honor bestowd upon them. Senator Steenerson also addressed the convention in response to numerous calls. The chair then appointed a committee of five as a judicial committee after which the convention adjourned.

Satisfied With Lum,

Crow Wing county makes her legislative choice early in the season, but it dosen't matter as long as it is a good one.—Little Falls Transcript.

No Doubt About It.

Brainerd has commenced to boom W. W. Hartley for state auditor. The northern part of the state ought to stand by him to a man. He is thoroughly competent for the position and it is high time that the north was represented at the capital.—Duluth Herald.

On Monday the question of local option was voted on by the citizens of Washington Territory. Each precinct was to decide whether intoxicating liquors should be sold within its boundaries. In all the cities the measure was defeated by a vote of about 3 to 2. In the small towns the measure was carried by the same proportion in vote. From the returns thus far received it is believed that local option has a majority in the territory. Women did not take as much interest in the election as was expected and in most places those who voted divided as to their sentiments in regard to the prohition of the sale of liquor.

The tomb of Garfield will be completed this summer at a cost of $130.000.

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Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publisher.

BRAINERD, MINNESOTA.

The New York World, which was so successful in raising a fund for the Statue of Liberty, is now engaged in raising a "World's Parliamentary Fund," to pay the election expenses of the National and Liberal candidates in Great Britain.

During the year ended May 7 the gradual abolition law of Cuba has set free 25,525 slaves, and the official statistics of that island state that only 25,381 slaves remain to be liberated. In a very few years there will be scarcely a trace of slavery left on the American continents and the adjoining islands.

The iron manufactures of Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania have signed the scale for the coming year without any dispute or delay. It is the first time in the history of the association that it has been signed so early in the season and its prompt adoption is regarded as indicative of a busy and fairly prosperous year in the iron trade.

New York is a populous city and requires a large police department. It has had 2,750 officers on the police force, which it was urged was inadequate, hence the legislature was asked to increase it 500 men, which it did, and the Governor has approved the act. The increase was suggested by the recent street railroad disturbances in that city. The police department now has 3,250 men at its disposal.

The Saturday half-holiday idea is in practical operation in many of the towns and cities at the East, especially among wholesale establishments. "The trouble with America is there are not enough holidays," said a recent English traveler, "and the people work themselves into early graves." Of course this is more or less of an exaggeration, but there is nevertheless a great truth in it, and a truth whose reproach would be taken away were the Saturday half holiday general.

One of the laws recently signed by the governor of New York is of interest to all officers of justice in the state. The law takes effect immediately and provides that a person charged with crime in another state or territory shall not be taken out of New York either with or without his consent unless he be regularly extradited, and any person or officer who aids or assists in removing any fugitive from justice out of New Yorkwithout a requisition being first obtained shall be guilty of felony and imprisoned in state prison.

The late Legislature of New York appropriated $200,000 for the enlargement of certain locks in the Erie Canal, so that two boats instead of one can pass through them at a time. Governor Hill has approved the bill making this appropriation, and it is now a law. The work will be commenced immediately. When these enlarged locks are ready for use it will quicken and cheapen grain transportation from the West. The appropriation is also an earnest that New York will commence a thorough enlargement and improvement of its canals. All that cheapens canal transportation helps the West by adding to the value of Western products in the hands of the farmers, manufacturers and other producers.

The success of the secession party in the recent Nova Scotia elections is a serious matter for that Province and for the Dominion and home governments. The Dominion Government received formal warning a year ago of what to expect unless the demands of the Province were heeded for the readjustment of the tariff, the lightening of the burden of taxation, which under the union has become excessive, and a general reform of the financial relations between Dominion and Province. But the dominant party at Ottawa appears to know of no remedy for discontent but a subsidy. Seemingly it is now too late, and Nova Scotia will probably execute its thirst to appeal to the imperial authorities for leave to withdraw from the confederation, with what results nobody can foretell.

The State Department is collecting information as to the methods employed by the Mormon propagandists in securing adherents abroad to their pernicious creed. Already some very startling figures and statements have been secured, which show on what a wholesale plan the Mormon recruiting agents are working in Europe, and especially in Switzerland, buying young girls, educating them, misleading them and shipping them to Utah for their own nefarious purposes. It may be that the completion of the work now being done by the State Department, by opening the eyes of European countries to the spread of the Mormon propaganda among them, will lead to some united action to check it. That such action will ultimately be called for seems not at all improbable, since we can hardly hope to really crush out the Mormon system so long as it is receiving constant accessions from foreign sources.

A correspondent calls the attention of the New York Times to the fact that on Jan. 12, 1773, an open meeting in Sheffield, Mass., adopted a declaration of more or less independence, asserting the right of self-government, announcing numerous grievances, and abusing Great Britain without stint. Two of the committee that drafted the declaration afterwards became generals in the revolutionary army. They were John Fellows and John Ashley. This declaration antedates by more than two years the celebrated Mecklenberg declaration which has been the subject of so much controversy. The same writer also states that in the same county at the village of Great Barrington the people ejected the judges of the crown August 16, 1774, more than eight months before the battle of Lexington, and at no time since the date mentioned did the people of that district ever acknowledge the authority of Great Britain. The evidence of all this is said to be existing in the shape of authentic records.

General News Condensed.

Judicial Ruling on the Boycott.

Judge Sloan of Milwaukee delivered an opinion on the motion to quash the indictment of Robert Schilling, state organizer of the Knights of Labor, who is on trial on the charge of conspiracy and making threats in connection with boytotts. Judge Sloan ruled:

Since Schilling threatened to put the vast machinery of the Knights of Labor in operation to prevent the public from patronizing the firm boycotted, he injured the firm's income, which was as much property as machinery or buildings, and to attempt to dictate to them against their will whom to employ or discharge, was a parallel offense. All organizations of the kind seeking to interfere with the business of manufacturers or others are not in accordance with law," said the judge. "Laborers or capitalists may organize for their own protection, but have no right to take the aggressive. In our social and industrial life and in our government the socialist, the anarchist and the boycotter have no place.

Henry Ward Beecher in England.

Liverpool Special. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher reached here the 26th of June. A throng of people had gathered on the dock to bid him welcome to England. As the tender approached the landing stage there was a cry: "Have you Beecher aboard?" When the affirmative response came back cheers were given for the Plymouth pastor, and hats were thrown into the air. Delegations from a number of organizations were on hand to receive him, and there was a great mass of telegrams and letters awaiting him, giving greeting and offering formal receptions. The American consul and many prominent persons called upon him at the Northwestern hotel. An invitation was received to be present at the big Liberal meeting Monday night, when Mr. Gladstone is to speak. Mr. Beecher was indisposed nearly all the way over. He tells a pathetic story of his ocean voyage. Besides delivering lectures as arranged, Mr. Beecher will doubtless accept many of the pressing appeals he has received to preach in various places.

The United States Forces in Railroad Strikes.

A bill was filed in the United States circuit court at Chicago by the Lake Shore road for an injunction against the striking switchmen, and a copy of it was presented to Judge Gresham. It recited the interference with its traffic by its late employes, declaring it to be wanton and unjustifiable, and that such interference with their business was in violation of its rights under the constitution and laws of the United States. Judge Gresham, in an order based upon the application, holds:

The averments show a right of action against the strikers, because neither states nor individuals nor combinations can interfere with the complainant's lawful prosecution of its business, which is that of a carrier of interstate commerce, and that under the act of 1875 the circuit courts have concurrent jurisdiction with state courts of such controversies. The strikers have no more right to stop or destroy cars containing imported merchandise to be delivered than to stop and destroy cars containing munitions of war or troops of the United States. It is the duty of the federal courts to exert such authority as it possesses to protect the complainants.

Congress and the Vetoes.

Washington Special: President Cleveland has vetoed seventy-one bills to date. Sixty-four of them were pension bills. Thirty-eight of the vetoes have been sent to the house of representatives and thirty-three to the senate. No attempt has been made to pass any of them over his veto, but the bill to quiet the titles of settlers on the Des Moines river lands will be taken up under the order of the joint caucus committee of the senate at once. It is not probable that the other miscellaneous bills will be disturbed. They could not be overridden under any circumstances, relating as they do, to bills of local interest and involving no principle that congress desires to establish. All of forty-two messages have been referred to the committee on pensions. The business of the senate is controlled by a joint committee representing caucuses of the two parties. Mr. Edmunds being chairman of the republicans and Mr. Beck of the democrats. They will probably change their programme so as to include a discussion of the vetoes, and two or three days will be set apart for this purpose. The committee on pensions will hold a meeting when the thirty-three messages will be referred to subordinate committees for the purpose of having reports written thereon. The most meritorious cases will then be selected, and when the time comes an attempt will be made to pass them over the head of the president. This, however, can hardly be done.

At Junction City, south of Marshfield, Wis., James Malloy, a logger, shot and fatally wounded an unknown stranger, a woodsman by occupation. The wounded man died soon after. The stranger attempted a criminal assault on Malloy's wife, supposing Malloy absent. The latter came in the back door, seized a shotgun and discharged a load of buckshot into the stranger's stomach. The stranger had worked the past winter near Auburndale in a lumber camp, but lived in Eau Claire.

The strike of the Lake Shore Switchmen at Chicago is practically ended by the defeat of the strikers.

Gen. Samuel F. Cary of Ohio, is an applicant for the consul generalship at Paris.

The appropriation for the pay of land officers is increased $490,000.

There is very little prospect of the adjournment of congress before the last of July.

From computations made at the treasury, based upon last year's receipts, it is estimated that the Republican tariff bill introduced recently will effect a reduction in the government revenue of $34,977,665 including $9,044,452 on account of the reductions of the tariff on dutiable articles, $1,526,124 on account of the additions to the free list, and $26,407,088 on account of the removal of the internal revenue tax on tobacco, etc.

The following named postoffice inspectors have been dropped from the rolls of the department: T. R. Bannerman, California; William A. Brown, St. Louis; S. P. Childs, Chicago; George M. Drake, St. Louis; A. W. Herrick, Cincinnati; G. C. Maynard, St. Louis; H. D. Norton, Texas; D. Pulsifer, Chicago; R. B. Thomas, St. Louis; T. F. Tracy, San Francisco; James Mail, San Francisco.

Frank A. Blackford, twenty-eight years of age, son of Samuel C. Blackford, formerly superintendent of the capitol police, was shot and killed recently by Sam Gassenheimer at the latter's saloon. The murder was the result of an old feud.

Senator Harrison presented in the senate the following petition, signed by the leading officers of the Indiana Woman's Christian Temperance union: Whereas, It has come to our knowledge that wholesale trading in human flesh in the form of young and innocent girls for the purpose of prostitution is carried on to an alarming extent, and it is stated that over fifty girls have been sent from Canada to one Chicago house within a year; therefore, the W. C. T. U. of Indiana respectfully and earnestly ask that you will duly provide for and cause to be made a thorough official inquiry regarding this alleged international traffic in girls for immoral purposes, and take such action as may be found necessary to speedily and effectually abolish it.

The wife of Senator Cameron gave birth to a daughter recently—the first child of Don's second marriage.

A freight train on the St. Paul railway bound for Chicago, broke near Summers, Wis. Brakeman Ed. Mackin got down to couple the cars and was run over. He died shortly after.

Mr. Strait has received word that Morris G. Knoyenbull, appointed a cadet at West Point from his district, has successfully passed the examination.

Mr. White has secured the appointment of a medical training board at Preston, Minn., the appointments for which are Drs. Love and Robbins, democrats of Preston, and Dr. Phillips, republican, of Wykoff.

Mr. Strait has been notified by the pension office that pensions have been granted to A. C. Baker, Brownton, Minn.; J. A. Clements, Jaresville, Minn., and J. T. Thomas, Clear Lake, Dak.

Ephraim Charland, foreman of the Phenix Manufacturing company, was drowned at the Five Mile dam near Eau Claire, Wis., by slipping from a boom timber.

The Daily Capital newspaper at Des Moines, was sold to Senator Lafayette Young proprietor of the Atlantic Daily Telegraph. He takes possession at once, and will assume the editorial and business management.

The Massachusetts legislature failed to pass the soldiers' exemption bill over the governor's veto.

The vein of iron ore discovered at Negaunee, Mich, turns out to be 150 feet in thickness.

High license has been defeated in the Louisiana legislature.

A report that George Gould, the eldest son of Jay Gould, has gone to London to wed Miss Edith Kingdom, an actress, excites a wide range of interest in New York, because the world of fashion, finance and theatricals are all perturbed by the rumor.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's new house at Newport has forty-eight rooms.

Postmasters commissioned. Dakota, Emmet, D. Benjamin. Minnesota, Pine Island, C. Parker. New office established: Montana, Apex, Beaverhead county, James Haining.

The president gives notice that he will sign no bills without examination in the rush at the end of the session.

Washington society is aghast because Miss Meigs, who recently married Archibald Forbes, carried flowers instead of a prayer book to the altar when the bridal ceremony was performed.

The wife of Senator Mitchell of Oregon writes from Paris denying the reputed engagement of her daughter to a French count.

Postoffice changes during the week ending June 26th: Minnesota—Name changed: Oneland, Clay county, to Onland. Postmasters appointed: Leech Lake, Cass county, J. A. Thompson; Leo, Lyon county, Hiram W. Mallory; Maywood, Benton county, Silas Allen; West Union, Todd county, John O. Dobbs; Oak Park, Benton county, John Williams. South Dakota—Established: Chandler, Charles Mix county, Mrs. Mary S. Chandler, postmistress; Le Mars, Sargent county, John C. H. Rustad; Etta Mire, Pennington county, Joseph W. Applegate; Yale, Campbell county, Andrew L. Ameson; Stephen, Hyte county, George L. Willard.

The Princess Louise is the only member of the royal family of England who is childless.

Count Muccioli, captain of the pope's historic noble guards, is to marry Miss Terry, a guest of Mrs. August Belmont.

A poll tax of $50 a head is imposed on all Chinamen entering South Australia.

Daniel Douglas Home, the spiritualist, is dead in London. He was 53 years of age.

Ex-Mayor Beaudry of Montreal died of paralysis. He occupied the civic chair for nine years.

Washington Special: Under the law of 1836 the pay of the army officers is increased 10 per cent at the end of every five years of service until a maximum of 40 per cent is reached. Soon after the law was passed the comptroller of the treasury department decided that the four years passed at West Point could not be reckoned as a part of any of the five-year period. This decision has prevailed until recently when Capt. Watson, a retired officer, carried the question to the court of claims where it was decided that the four years passed at West Point should be counted. The case being within the limitations the court could not render a judgment in favor of Capt. Watson and he has asked the second auditor of the treasury department to award $2,400 under the decision of the court. If the auditor, who is not governed by any statute of limitations, complies it will open the treasury to claims involving millions of dollars. Many army officers are only awaiting his decision before advancing their claims.

Acting Secretary Fairchild has thus notified the inspector of steam vessels: Fees for inspecting and examining steam vessels and for licensing officers of the same are not to be collected after Jan. 1, the date on which the new shipping law goes into effect. They are, however to make quarterly reports of such inspections, together with a statement of the amount of fees which would have been raised under the present law.

Washington Special:—The engagement is announced of Miss Alice Morgan, daughter of the late millionaire, D. P. Morgan of this city, to Count Borchgrave, who is attached to the Swedish legation here. Miss Morgan is in Europe preparing her trousseau. The wedding comes off in the autumn.

Another professional beauty, Mrs. McIntosh, has gone on the stage with the intention of raking in the American shekels in the near future.

The empress of Austria has presented Consul Max Schamberg of Pittsburg with an elegant diamond ring, valued at $2,500, for his services to the Hungarians during the recent great strike in the coke regions.

The jurymen in the Riel trial complain that they have not been paid their fees.

A captain of the Russian army is in Japan investigating the military system of that country.

A school for training nurses is to be established in Japan under charge of a lady from Boston.

Victoria, B. C., is so quiet and respectable that the city council has decided to do without a jailor.

The duke of Argyll publishes a letter opposing the grant of a majority in the next parliament to Mr. Gladstone. In the letter occurs the following: Splendid as Mr. Gladstone's powers long have been, no such confidence ought to be placed in any one human being on questions of such importance as is asked of the people of England on behalf of the premier.

Daniel Douglas Home, the Spiritualist, died at London recently. Mr. Home, the most widely known of all the Spiritualistic mediums, was born near Edinburgh on March 20, 1833. He came to this country in 1842, and for over thirty years he figured in this country and Europe as a medium.

Ex-Vice President David Davis died at Bloomington, Ill.

G. A. Serena a Cleveland drummer fatally shot himself in a Pittsburg bagnio.

The Farmers' Review crop reports from the whole country are generally unfavorable.

Wallace and Beaver will be the democratic and republican candidates for governor of Pennsylvania.

John I. Blair, the railroad millionaire, has given $20,000 towards founding a professorship at Princeton college.

Gen. S. B. Buckner has a farm of fifteen hundred acres in Kentucky, where he lives most of the time.

Three thousand dollars was subscribed at a Land league meeting at Bufialo, N. Y.

Edwin H. Coates, a well-known anti slavery advocate, died in Philadelphia.

Nathan Hale is to be honored with a $10,000 monument in Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Mrs. J. O. Henning, wife of Hon. J. O Henning, one of the earliest and most prominent settlers of Hudson, died recently after quite a protracted illness.

New York and Brooklyn consume 21 per cent. of the malt liquor of the Union.

Two more victims of the Chicago riot—Officers Hanson and McNulty—are likely to die at any moment.

At a meeting of the corporation of Yale college it was voted to confer the degree of LL. D. on Miss Alice R. Jordan, who entered the law school under the clause in the catalogue admitting attorneys at law of any state to the sensor class. The corporation, however decided that a note be inserted in the next catalogue that the courses are only open to the male sex.

The names of Prince Murat and his son have been stricken from the rolls of the army, because they both took a foreign reigning family. The Due de Nomours has resigned the presidency of the society for the relief of the sick and wounded. It is believed that his successor will be Marshal McMahon.

The Baring Bros., bankers, keep $30,000,000 in New York ready for instantaneous use.

A fund is being raised at Howard Lake to build a monument marking the place of the Dustin massacre.

Allen Gardner's residence at Grand Bend burned. Loss, $1,000.

Adam Reed is fatally wounded in a duel near Opelousas, La., fought with his brother.

The funded debt of Philadelphia is $60,325,120.

The Parnell parliamentary fund committee held its next to last meeting at the Hoffman house New York. Nearly $10,000 was subscribed. Joseph J. O'Donahue cabled from Paris that he had instructed his son to pay in $1,000 for himself, and stated that the generous support given by the American people gave great courage to Parnell and Gladstone. Mayor Horace gave his second subscription—$1,000. Rev. Andrew J. Chambers a colored protestant minister at Wilmington, N. C., wrote that he would like to cross the water and work for the liberation of the white slaves in Ireland. It was voted to furnish him a passage ticket. The New York Sun turned in $2,000 it had collected, and the World forwarded $425.

Mr. Finckbowher, foster-brother of Napoleon III., former huissier of the Tuileries, and one of the participants of the Strasbourgh attempt, died a few days ago.

The Balruddery mansion at Dundee, Scotland, owned by Martin White, merchant of New York was burned. Loss, $250,000.

The porte has ordered the withdrawal of 4,000 Turkish troops from the Greek frontier.

Agents of the expelled French princes openly avow that a movement is on foot for the restoration of the throne.

The painted windows of the Scotch church in the Rue Bayard, given by Americans in memory of dead friends, have been maliciously destroyed. The culprits are unknown, but are supposed to be students animated by the secularist doctrines of M. Bert.

The following patents have just been issued to Minnesotians: W. J. Dean, Minneapolis, harvester; W. E. Canedy, Rochester, potato cutter and planter; W. J. Broker, Osakis, bag holder; F. Stanton, Stillwater, grain register; C. Stierle, St. Paul, sanitary cuspidor; J. J. Parker, Aitkin, safety car platform; J. Lucas, Hastings, grain separating machine; C. S. Fowler, Lake City, fire and water proof paint; F. P. Harden, Minneapolis, racking case; B. C. Hicks, Minneapolis, stock car.

Rev. Dr. J. F. Dudley of Eau Claire and George S. Graves of Fairchild, have been appointed representatives of Wisconsin in the national conference of correction and charities.

THE CUSTER MASSACRE.

Standing on the Battle Field, the Leader of the Attacking Sioux Corrects Historical Errors.

A Flood of Light on the Conduct of Reno—How Custer's Men Fought Bravely Till the Last Fell.

GALL DESCRIBES THE MASSACRE.

CUSTER BATTLEFIELD, Mont., Special Telegram, June 25.—The tenth anniversary of the dark and bloody tragedy which will be a gloomy page in American history was today appropriately celebrated by a few survivors of that dreadful June day. Early in the day the great Sioux chief, Gall, went over the entire field and described in an intelligent and straightforward manner the exact manner in which the Custer command was destroyed. Curley, the Crow scout who was in reality the only survivor of all who marched into the valley of the Little Big Horn with Custer, was also present, but Gall turned his back on Curley and said "he ran away too soon in the fight." Gall is a powerful, fine-looking specimen of the red race, forty-six years old and weighs over 200 pounds. He first appeared reticent and was inclined to act sullen, but when he stood on the spot which saw the last fight of Custer on earth his dark eyes lighted with fire, he became earnestly communicative and he told all he knew without restraint. His dignified countenance spoke truthfulness, and there is little doubt that the true history of that dreadful day is at last made known.

AS GALL TOLD IT.

Gall's narrative was as follows:

We saw the soldiers early in the morning crossing the divide. When Reno and Custer separated, we watched them until they came down into the valley. A cry was raised that the white men soldiers were coming, and orders were given for the village to move immediately. Reno swept down so rapidly on the upper end that the Indians were forced to fight. Sitting Bull and I were at the point where Reno attacked. Sitting Bull was a big medicine man. The women and children were hastily moved down stream where the Cheyennes were camped. The Sioux attacked Reno and the Cheyennes Custer, and then all became mixed up. The women and children caught the horses for the bucks to mount. Then the bucks mounted and charged back on Reno, checked him and drove him into the timber. The soldiers tied their horses to trees and came out and fought on foot. As soon as Reno was beaten and driven back across the river, the whole force turned upon Custer and fought him until they destroyed him. Custer did not reach the river, but was met about half a mile up a ravine, now called Reno creek. They fought the soldiers and beat them back step by step.

UNTIL ALL WERE KILLED.

[One of Reno's officers confirms this by saying: "After we were driven back to the hill where the stand was made, there was an interval of over an hour that we had no fighting. This gave us an opportunity to shelter our horses in a ravine and partially intrench ourselves. It was probably during this interval of quiet on Reno's part that the Indians massed on Custer and annihilated him."] The Indians ran out of ammunition and then used their bows and arrows from behind their horses. The soldiers got shells stuck in their guns and had to throw them away; they then fought with little guns (pistols). The Indians were in coulees behind and in front of Custer as he moved up the ridge to take position, and were just as many as the grass. The first two companies, Keogh's and Calhoun's, dismounted and fought on foot. They never broke, but retired step by step until forced back to the ridge upon which all finally perished. They were shot down in line where they stood. Keogh's company rallied by company and were all killed in a bunch. [This statement seems borne out by facts, as thirty-eight bodies of Keogh's troops were found piled in a heap.] The warriors directed a special fire against the officer who held the colors while all others fought; as soon as a holder was killed, by waving blankets and great shouting the horses were stampeded, which made it impossible for the soldiers to escape afterward. The soldiers

FOUGHT DESPERATELY AND HARD

and never surrendered. They fought standing. They fought in line along the ridge. As soon as the men fell the horses were herded and driven toward the squaws and old men, who gathered them up. When Reno attempted to find Custer by throwing out a skirmish line, Custer and all with him were dead. When the skirmishers reached a high point overlooking Custer's field, the Indians were galloping around and over the wounded and dead. They fired at the men and arrows into them. When Reno made his attack at the upper end, he killed my two squaws and three children, which made my heart bad. I then fought with the hatchet [which means, of course, mutilating the soldiers.] The soldiers ran out of ammunition early in the day. Their supplies of cartridges were in the saddle pockets of the horses stampeded by the Indians then ran up to the soldiers and butchered them with hatchets. A lot of horses ran away and jumped into the river, but were caught by the squaws. Eleven Indians were killed on Reno creek, and several Indians fell over and died. Only forty-three Indians were killed altogether, but a great many wounded ones came home and died. The Crows,

CONGRESS.

SENATE.—Senator Edmunds succeeded in preventing the passage of the bill to prohibit members of congress from receiving fees as counsel for land grant railroad companies. The bill was passed June 19 by a vote of 32 to 11. It was rescinded by a vote of 31 to 21 and sent to the judiciary committee. The feature of the debate, which lasted the entire afternoon, was a speech from Mr. Evarts against the bill. He paid an eloquent tribute to his profession and said:

"Nowhere in or out of the senate was such a stigma ever stamped upon it as was intended by this bill. It was an attack upon the integrity and independence of the law, an encroachment upon its honor and emoluments. No act of congress would make a dishonest senator an honest man."

Then Edmunds made his speech, in which he accused Mr. Beck of insulting the supreme court with a charge of dishonesty. There were spicy colloquies throughout the debate, and a good deal of feeling shown on both sides.

The president sent nine more messages to the senate, announcing that he had vetoed nine more bills granting pensions to soldiers, and it is understood that a similar batch may be expected every day until the large pile of bills in his hands is disposed of.

Among the bills vetoed was one granting a pension to Alfred Denney, whose record showed no disability, but twenty years after he was discharged he filed a claim alleging that he was injured by being thrown forward upon the horn of his saddle. The president says:

The number of instances in which those of our soldiers who rode horses during the war were injured by being thrown forward upon their saddles indicates that these saddles were dangerous contrivances.

Senator Van Wyck submitted a proposed amendment to the bill authorizing the Union Pacific to construct branch roads through the states and territories through which the system of railroads now operated by it extends, to add to it the following proviso:

That this act shall in no manner interfere with the collection, nor diminish the amount of money to be paid by the said Union Pacific into the treasury under the Thurman act, and the sums to be paid under said Thurman act shall be ascertained as if this act had not been passed and without regard to any obligations, or pledge of renewing the guarantee bonds, or subscription of stock, or of any money allowed by this act.

SENATE.—The bill for the appointment and compensation of a United States district judge for the Southern district of Alabama was taken up. Mr. Logan moved as an amendment the provision of the bill heretofore passed by the senate, fixing all district judges' salaries at $5,000 a year. Agreed to; the first division (relating to salaries) by a vote of 32 yeas to 20 nays, and the second division (prohibiting nepotism) by a viva voce vote. The bill as amended was then passed.

The bill repealing the pre-emption and timber culture laws was then proceeded with. Passed—yeas 34, nays 20. A committee of conference was ordered on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the bill.

The Fritz John Porter bill was then laid before the senate. Mr. Sewell said: It was the same bill that had passed before. There was nothing to be said now that would throw any new light on its subject matter. A mere statement of the facts would be sufficient. Mr. Sewell then recited the salient facts in the military history of Gen. Porter. Mr. Sewell had the clerk read a number of resolutions of Grattons Army posts, urging the passage of the bill.

HOUSE.—Mr. Long defended President Adams, of the Union Pacific Railroad company, against charges of violation of law that had been made against him. The sundry civil bill was considered.

The house placed an important amendment on the sundry civil bill. An amendment was pending providing that hereafter no United States notes of larger denomination shall be printed to take the place of notes of a small denomination canceled and retired. This was adopted. Subsequently Mr. Bland offered the following, which was adopted:

The secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and required to issue $1, $2, and $5 silver certificates on all the surplus silver dollars now in the treasury, in payment of the appropriation of this bill, and other obligations and expenditures of the government.

SENATE.—The house bill to restore Gen. Fitz John Porter to the army was debated at much length and finally passed—30 to 17.

The senate committee on privileges and elections voted to report adversely the investigation of the charges of bribery in connection with the election of Senator Payne. The majority think there is not sufficient evidence to show that money was used in the election, and are very confident that the result was not in any way affected by improper means. There will be a minority report in favor of investigation. It is said that only Senators Hoar and Frye will sign the minority report, and that Senators Teller, Evarts, Logan, Saulsbury, Vance, Pugh and Eustis will sign the majority report.

HOUSE.—The speaker laid before the house the various veto messages transmitted by the president. They were read by the clerk and referred to the committee on pensions or on invalid pensions until that vetoing the bill granting a pension to the widow of Maj. Gen. Hunter was reached, when Mr. Hepburn moved that its consideration be postponed until later. Lost—95 to 141; and the message took the usual course. The other messages were appropriately referred. The senate amendments to the agricultural appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and new conferees appointed.

On motion of Mr. Bragg a joint resolution was passed appointing Gen. William J. Sewell of New Jersey, Gen. Martin T. McMahon of New York and Capt. J. L. Mitchell of Wisconsin to fill vacancies on the board of managers of the national homes for disabled volunteers.

SENATE.—A conference report on the pension appropriation bill was made and adopted. The house recedes from its disagreements. After a long discussion, the senate insisted upon its subsidy amendment to the postoffice bill. The motion that the senate insist on its amendment was agreed to—33 to 12. The Democrats voting with the Republicans in the affirmative were Messrs. Brown, Call, Eustis, Gorman Payne and Pugh.

The senate then, on motion of Mr. Plumb, took up the president's veto of the bill to quiet titles of settlers on the Des Moines river lands, and Mr. Evarts argued in support of the veto, saying: "The objections to the bill were tersely and comprehensively stated. An examination of the subject had satisfied him that the president was right in returning the bill without his approval."

HOUSE.—A resolution was presented authorizing an investigation of alleged violations of the civil service law by members of the Democratic campaign committee, soliciting contributions from congressmen and other employes of the government. Mr. Randall introduced his tariff bill. Consideration of the sundry civil bill was renewed, and several attacks were made upon Land Commissioner Sparks.

SENATE.—The senate passed over the president's veto, by a vote of 15 to 31, the bill for the relief of the settlers upon the lands bordering upon the Des Moines river. The nays were: Brown, Butler, Colquitt, Edmunds, Evarts, Gray, Hampton, Hawley, McPherson, Miller, Platt, Ransom, Vance, Vest, Whitthorne.

The vote was of great interest, in view of the curiosity felt as to how far the Democrats in the senate would feel called upon to back the administration. Evidently the latter was the last thing in the minds of either side, for Beck, Berry, Blackburn, Call, Coke, Eustice, George, Jones of Arkansas, Maxey and Walthall, Democrats, voted for the bill, and Edmunds, Evarts, Hawley and Miller of New York, Republicans, against it. Senator Evarts' enthusiastic opposition to the bill is due to the fact that several New Yorkers, among them two members of congress, are interested in these lands.

Mr. Beck introduced a bill to authorize the postmaster general to appoint and remove postmasters of the third class (who are now appointed and removed by the president.)

The senate, by a vote of 33 to 12, decided to stick to their amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill, providing $800,000 a year for the transportation of the ocean mails. Senators Plumb, Mahone and Beck, the committee on conference, came in the next afternoon and recommended that it be abandoned. They backed squarely down from the position they had repeatedly taken, and without an explanation as to their reasons for doing so except that the house committee refused to recede, surrendered the point and abandoned the long fight.

HOUSE.—Mr. Blount submitted the conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill and it was agreed to. The senate recedes from the amendment which authorized the postmaster general to contract for inland and foreign steamboat mail service when it can be combined in one route, where the foreign office is not more than 200 miles distant from the domestic service, on the same terms as inland steamboat service. The senate also recedes from the amendment increasing by $80,000 the appropriation for the railway postal car service and from the foreign mail service (subsidy) amendment.

Cold rain water and soap will often take out machine grease from fabrics when other means would not be advisable on account of colors running, etc.

THE RICH HUSBAND.

"Wonders will never cease," said Mrs. Noakes, as she opened a letter she had found beside her plate at breakfast. "Here is Cousin Corner coming home after all these years. And such a letter. Just listen, my dear."

"DEAR COUSIN:—I suppose that you have all made up your minds that I am dead; but I'm alive, as you see, and coming home. I'm tired of mere money-grubbing, and those who have made fortunes know that they need something else in the world. I mean to end my days among my relatives, and, between you and me, I shall put them to the test. I want to find out who are really my friends and who court me for other reasons; and what I ask of you is to make them all think I'm a very poor man, quite out of pocket. Bless me, I'm laughing out loud as I write! You should hear me. To make them think that I'm poor, and that it would be a charity to ask me to pay them visits, and to invite me now and then to dinner, and all that. There I go again, laughing until the room rings. And in this way I can discover my true friends. I shall come to your house first, dressed in character. I know it is an old joke, quite a thing out of the plays and novels, but I trust it will succeed.

"Yours, very affectionately,

"OBADIAH CORNER.

"P. S.—Expect me Thursday.

"O. C.'

"If that isn't the most amusing thing," said Mrs. Noakes—"coming home so rich that he is suspicious of his relatives, and afraid of being courted for his money. And a bachelor, too! Dear, dear! Poor Obadiah Corner, who used to be the black sheep of the family, and whom we never believed would come to any good! How everything does change about in this world! Life is a checker-board, to be sure! William, what a splendid thing it would be for Arabella Muffit."

"What would be a splendid thing for Arabella—a checkerboard?" asked Mr. Noakes.

"O, Mr. Noakes," cried his wife, don't pretend to be stupid, because you are not, my dear, and you don't do yourself justice. I mean Cousin Obadiah."

"Cousin Obadiah would be a good thing for Arabella. Oh—yes—yes-y-e-e-s!" said Mr. Noakes. Oh, I see—you mean a good match for her. But Arabella Muffit, though a most excellent person, is no longer young, and she's never been handsome, my dear."

"That's so ridiculous," said Mrs. Noakes. Arabella is much younger than Obadiah, and by no means so plain as he is. But that is the way with you men. The older and uglier they get, the younger and prettier they think their wives should be. Boys of twenty sometimes fall in love with women of thirty, but men of sixty never think of any age beyond sixteen when they choose wives."

"Very true, indeed," said Mr. Noakes.

"And very ridiculous," said Mrs. Noakes. "At all events, I've an affection for Arabella, and I'll do all I can to further her interest, and don't forget that we must keep Obadiah's secret from the rest of the relatives. I shall give Arabella a hint of the real state of the case, but no another soul shall know a word beyond what Obadiah has told me to tell them."

"Well, women must be match-makers, I suppose," said Mr. Noakes, as he swallowed his last cup of coffee and glanced at the clock; "but don't calculate too much on success in this affair, my dear."

Then he took his hat and coat and departed for those regions colloquially known as "town," where men of business hide themselves the best part of the day, and shortly after Mrs. Noakes, having arrayed herself for the promenade, went out also, her purpose being a confidential interview with the Arabella of whom she had spoken to her husband.

Arabella Muffit, known among her friends as little Miss Muffit, was a very small, black-eyed lady of forty-five years old, who lived in a tiny house, principally furnished with specimens of the fancy work that had been fashionable for the last twenty-five years.

She had no near relative and could remember none but the grandfather who left her the small property on which she now lived, but she had connections who took tea with her occasionally and with whom she dined at times; for the rest, church-going, needlework and books occupied her time.

She opened the door for Mrs. Noakes herself, and having kissed her on both cheeks, escorted her to the bed-room above, where she was busy with a chair-cover.

"Now we can have a nice chat," said she. "And you'll stay to lunch, won't you, Martha?"

Martha promised to stay, and having taken off her cloak and hat dropped into a chair and produced Obadiah Corner's letter.

"There," she said, "read that, Arabella."

Arabella read it, changing color as she did so.

"Dear me," she said, "how romantic he must be. He never used to be romantic. I suppose he's changed very much in these five-and-twenty years. He must be fifty-seven now. And to think of his having made a fortune and wanting to prove his friends sincere. Martha do you think you ought to betray him?"

"No, I do not," said Martha, "and I shall tell no one but you. I had a motive in telling you, and he says in a postscript he'll be here on Thursday, I want you to dine with us on Thursday and meet him."

Poor Arabella looked in the glass sadly.

"He'll find me dreadfully changed," said she, "but I'll come, Martha."

"Bless you, we all change! We can't help that," said Mrs. Noakes. "I never worry about it;" and then they fell to talking about Obadiah and what he used to do, and what he had been doing, and found the subject so interesting that they kept it up over the cold chicken, sponge cake, etc., that composed their lunch.

When Thursday evening arrived it found little Miss Muffit in Mrs. Noake's parlor, sitting opposite a burly-looking man, whose nose was rather red and whose eyes were not honest, candid eyes by any means. He was dressed very shabbily, to say the least, and had whispered to Mrs. Noakes in the hall, "Take notice of this coat; it carries out the character, doesn't it? I look like a seedy old man who has had ill luck, don't I?" And he nudged Mr. Noakes with one elbow and Mrs. Noakes with the other, while they mentally agreed that he certainly did look the character most thoroughly.

On the whole, it was a rather pleasant evening, and Arabella and Obadiah got on finely. He promised to take tea at her house in a few days and saw her home at 10 o'clock.

The rest of the connections, not having read Obadiah's letter, were not delighted at his return. They saw him shabbier than ever, and they were very careful to keep him at a distance.

Mrs. Noakes often smiled to herself to think what a difference that letter would have made in their conduct if they had known it; but she wisely held her tongue and left a fair field to Arabella. In a little while, to her joy and the great surprise of Mr. Noakes, Obadiah Corner actually proposed to little Miss Muffit and was accepted by her.

"Such a splendid thing," said Mrs. Noakes. "Such a wonderful thing for Arabella, and it shall all come out now!"

Thereupon Mrs. Noakes went calling among the relatives, showing Obadiah's letter everywhere, and creating great excitement."

"And what can he see in little Miss Muffit?" said one mother of many daughters. "And though I say it—who, perhaps, should not—there's my Marguerite—such a beauty."

"But Marguerite was very rude to Cousin Obadiah," said Mrs. Noakes.

"The idea of an old man like that marrying—with relatives he could leave everything to!"

"But men don't leave everything to relatives who insult them," said Mrs. Noakes.

"Besides Obadiah is not very old—not old at all. It's just splendid for Arabella, and she was the only one who was civil to him, you know."

Then she went away, leaving his connections generally envious of Miss Muffit and angry with herself also, as one who had been wiser in her generation than they.

And Miss Muffit, so happy that she began to grow plump, was making up a pearl-colored silk dress, and had sent some pearls that had been left to her by her grandfather to the jeweler's to be reset, and sat one evening building some middle age castles in the air, with her feet on the fender of the grate, when the bell rang and her elderly lover was shown in.

There was no light in the room but that of the fire; and as she would have lit the drop-lamp, he stopped her.

"I want to talk a little," he said, "and I like talking in a half-light. Arabella, I've a question to ask, and I want you to answer me truly. I want you to promise solemnly that you'll tell me the truth."

"I will," said little Miss Muffit faintly. "Whatever the question is, I'll tell the truth, Obadiah."

"Well, then," said Obadiad, "did you see the letter I wrote to Cousin Noakes?"

The blood rushed to Miss Muffit's face in the darkness.

"I—I——, Yes, I saw it," she said.

"I know no one else did," said Obadiah. "But you—she showed it to you? Well, I intended she should. I wrote it to be seen. I never thought Cousin Noakes could keep a secret. Arabella I am a poor man and a rascal! I have met with nothing but failure. You are rich in comparison. You've a home and twelve hundred a year. My letter was only a trap. I wanted every one to see it, and hoped to settle comfortably down among my friends with the reputation of being a rich bachelor with a fortune to leave behind him. You only saw the letter. You only were civil, and I offered myself to you, meaning to impose on you until we were safely married. I cared for you very little then, Arabella! I wanted a home, that was all."

"Oh!" cried little Miss Muffit, as if something had stung her.

"But since then," said Obadiah, looking miserably into the fire, "since then I've found how good you were—how nice, how sweet. I've come to love you, Arabella, and to feel that I mustn't play a trick on you. It was natural that you should like the thoughts of a rich husband—and then we were great friends as boy and girl. I don't blame you, and I can't cheat you. I think it will break my miserable old heart. But good-by, good-by. I've come to say good-by and beg your pardon, my dear. They'll say you had a lucky escape. So you have. I'm going."

He arose, but little Miss Muffit arose too.

"Obadiah," she said, "I never thought of the money. Obadiah, don't think that of me. And do you care for me now?"

"The only thing in the world I love," said he.

Then she held out her trembling hand.

"Stay, Obadiah," said she.

And he caught her hand and kissed it, and in the darkness she heard him sob.

So they were married after all, and Obadiah has turned out better than could have been expected, and only Mrs. Noakes knows of that bridal-eve confession, and she, you may be sure, keeps the secret.

Height and Weight of Senators.

"Carp," Washington correspondent of the Clevelaud Leader and Herald, furnishes the following height and weight statistics of solemn senators: These senators are as a rule big men. Their average height is over five feet nine, and their average weight about 175 pounds. The fattest and heaviest senator is Philetus Sawyer, who though he is short will pull the beam at 250. Stanford of California, Eustis of Louisiana and Beck of Kentucky will aggregate at least 600 pounds, while Palmer of Michigan, Jones of Arkansas, George of Mississippi and the doughty West of Missouri have each about 180 pounds of solid flesh in their anatomies. John Sherman has not an ounce of fat, but his bone, brain and muscle weigh about 160 pounds. Chace of Rhode Island, the Quaker, weighs 150 and John C. Spooner about 125. John A. Logan has grown fat lately, and he now weighs about 180, while Ingalls, who sits back of him, though he is six feet tall, will not weigh more than 140. It would take twenty Mahones to make a ton, and the weight of these twenty would not amount to as much as eight men like Senator Sawyer. Mahone is the leanest man in the senate, though Eli Saulsbury of Delaware, Henry B. Payne of Ohio and Ingalls of Kansas crowd him very close. Payne, Walthall, Sherman, Saulsbury, Ingalls, Eustis, Brown and Blair are each six feet high, while Vest is not over five feet six and Spooner about five feet four. I forgot to mention Evarts among the thin men. Of all the noted dinner eaters in Washington, he gets the least fat out of his meals. He looks very small, indeed, as he sits, but when he rises you find that he is of a good height, and as he draws those long four-hundred-word sentences out of his anatomy during his speech you imagine he must be a giant. Ben Harrison of Indiana is short and inclined to obesity. Gen. Hawley is taller, with a slight tendency the same way. George Hearst, the new millionaire from California, is a six-footer, and Maxey of Texas has to take off his hat when he goes through an ordinary-sized door. Riddleberger is above the height of ordinary men. Eli Saulsbury looks to be six feet on account of his thinness, and Wilson, the new senator from Maryland, although he is about six inches shorter than Saulsbury, looks to be a foot less by contrast.

"Good-by."

Courtesy and respect to one's employer, whether in his presence or out of it, is good policy, even if one has no higher motive. A somewhat grim, but strictly honest, merchant, named Griggs, heard a ring at the telephone one day, and as there was a rush of customers, attended to the call himself.

"Is that you, Susie? Has that old hound of a Griggs got home yet?"

Mr. Griggs called Susie, and said, "Just inquire through the 'phone who this young man is that wants to speak to you."

The girl tried to give the impertinent clerk a hint by calling through the telephone, "Mr. Griggs wants to know who you are."

But the young man instead of catching the idea, retorted,—

"Tell the ballheaded old idiot that its Charlie Spry."

"Young man," replied Griggs, in his most sepulchral voice, "you are talking to the Old Idiot now, instead of Susie, and the venerable fool won't need your services after to-day. Good-by!"

The Government's Female Army.

Washington Corr. Utica Observer.

The government clerks employed in the departments at Washington number 15,000, making an army half again as large as that of Xenophon in the retreat which he writes of in his "Anabasis." A curious army it is—old and young men and women, of all types, strong and weak, crippled and active—its variety is as broad as that of human life! Fifty-eight hundred of its number receive salaries which range from $900 to $1,800 a year, and all, from chiefs to privates, are alotted a vacation of one whole month at almost any time of the year they choose to take it.

This army of clerks never strikes. It is content with its wages, and it has no reason to complain of its hours of work. These hours are practically only six daily. The departments open at 9 o'clock, and the clerks are expected to be at their desks at that hour. They work steadily until noon, and then usually take an hour for luncheon. At 1 o'clock they are back at their desks, and at 4 their day's work is done.

The treasury contains between 3,500 and 4,000 clerks. It is the largest department of the government. At 4 P. M. four human streams pour forth from its various exits, and the streets become crowded in a moment. Here goes a dashing young lady with a lunch basket in her hand, dressed in the latest fashion, and with a new spring bonnet resting jauntily above her banged curls. Beside her is a gay young man in a Derby, who chats with her almost lovingly as they pass out together. In front of her is a plainly dressed old woman, who probably keeps a family out of the $720 a year which she makes by copying papers all day long, and back of her is a long thin dude with a collar as big as a shirt cuff and enormous ears. Further back there is a widow in mourning, and as you look at her you wonder whether her husband was a soldier.

There are 4,000 women in the government department at Washington, and many of the best-looking and most intelligent ladies of the capital are so employed. They come, as a rule, from good families. Many of them are the widows of noted generals, the daughters of ex-governors and ex-congresmen, and now and then you will find the relative of a president or a cabinet minister. Many of them have traveled widely, and the great majority are educated and refined ladies. They do all kinds of work, and receive salaries ranging from $720 to $1,800 a year. As money counters they are much more expert than the men, and the rapidity with which they can count thousands upon thousands of dollars without making a mistake makes your brain whirl as you watch them. These money counters get about $75 a month, and they count millions of dollars every month. At one side of each one on the table he great piles of greenbacks, done into packages as they come from the press. I am speaking now of the redemption bureau of the treasury. These bills are old and dirty. The strip of paper around each package of 100 bills states where they came from and who counted them in the country. The young lady takes this off, and, moistening her fingers with a wet sponge in front of her, she counts the bills like lightning, and, if the package is not right, she reports so to the chief, and the banks from which the bills come must stand the loss. The girls seldom make a mistake, and if they do so or pass a counterfeit without noting it they must make the mistake good, and the amount is taken out of their salary. They can tell, however, a bad bill simply by feeling it, and a bank cashier will make a hundred mistakes where they make one.

Not long ago one of these young lady counters was engaged upon a lot of $100 notes. She had been dropping the scraps on the floor beside her in a pile, after verifying the count. While she was counting a package she would lay this scrap, marked with the name of the bank which sent it, on the table beside her. At last she came to a package that contained only ninety-nine notes, and on looking for the scrap was terrified to find that it had fallen among the others. She was sure she knew the name of the bank, but she could not prove it. The bank was notified and refused to acknowledge the mistake, and the poor girl was forced to pay the $100.

Both sexes of clerks at Washington work in the same department, and it is often the case that young men and young women have desks side by side. There is no restriction as to their social intercourse, and it is a matter of surprise to outsiders that so few marriages occur among the clerks. It is not that the girls are not good-looking, nor that they are not good, neat and intelligent. And it is not that the men are not noble and attractive. Washington living, however, is expensive, and it is contrary to the rules of the department that two members of the same family should hold positions under the government. The ladies in the department earn enough to keep them respectably, and they do not care to marry a man who has no larger income than themselves, and have in the end not as much pocket money as before. Many of the marriages which do take place are with men outside the departments, and it is not an uncommon thing here for a good-looking clerk to marry a congressman, a senator or a newspaper correspondent. Mrs. Theaker, who is to be Stanley Matthews's wife, was a government clerk when she met and married Judge Theaker, a former commissioner of patents. Stephen A. Douglas married a department clerk, and Attorney General Brewster's wife, although she was Robert J. Walker's daughter, was working in the departments when he fell in love with her.

I do not think women are justly treated in the departments. Men who do the same class of work often receive higher salaries than a woman, and a $1,400 clerk and a $1,000 clerk are employed on the same work at times, and the $1,000 woman perhaps does the most. It was in 1862 that women entered the service as copyists and counters at a salary of $720 a year. They were not eligible to clerkships. At this time the men appointed to clerkships received $1,200 a year, and later, when the salary of such women was raised to $900, men doing the same work were paid as high as $1,200 and $1,600 per annum. In 1870 women were made eligible to clerkships and since then they have been promoted until now two receive $18,000 a year. But the high-priced women clerks are very few, and men who do as good work receive as a rule better pay, and are more certain of holding their positions.

The young men in the departments, as a rule, have no one but themselves to care for, and if you ask them why they are not married, they will tell you that their salary is not large enough to support wives. Nearly all of the single women in the departments have others depending upon them. Many of them send their sisters or brothers to school, and many of them are widows, who in this way support and educate their families.

Some of the old lady clerks are fine-looking, and some of them had noted careers in society before going into the departments. One I know who had Jefferson for an ancestor, and another, perhaps the most beautiful of the white-haired ladies of the treasury, was the wife of an Ohio governor who was a great friend of President Lincoln. Another Ohio governor has a daughter in the departments, and one of the fine old ladies of the pension office, now a great grandmother, is a Kansas woman, who was the first woman clerk ever elected by a legislative body in this country. These old lady clerks dress well, and among them are some of the most agreeable talkers in Washington. Their hearts are young, though their hair is white, and they are almost as fascinating now as when the bloom was on their cheeks and they were the belles of their native states.

The women do the bulk of the dead letter office business. In 1884 there were twenty-seven male clerks in the dead-letter office and seventy-eight female clerks. The annual pay-roll of the male clerks was $37,400, an average of $4.41 per day. The annual pay roll of the seventy-eight female clerks was $73,420, or an average of $3.31 per day. The men did practically the same work as the women, but they received $1 more a day for it, and had the men's work been done by women the government would have saved $9,311. Had the men done all the work at the above rate the pay-roll would have had to be increased $24,155. It would seem that an equalization board ought to be appointed, and that Uncle Sam at least should give his nieces the same pay as his nephews when they do the same work.

Is the civil service of the government a good place for women?

It seems to me that it is. The hours of labor are short, the work is not such that it overtaxes the system and the labor is honorable. The salaries are better than women can make in almost any other occupation, and the associations are what the women choose to make them. There used to be an idea that women in the departments were as a rule questionable characters; that they were indebted to politicians for their appointment, and that the appointments were often given in the way of a bargain for questionable relations with such congressmen. There may have been instances of this character, but they are by no means common, and ninety-nine hundredths of the women in the departments to-day are as pure as any in the country. No woman who wishes to be honest need fear that she will be insulted while working for the government.

The government clerks stand well in Washington city. They are far above the average of the intelligence of men doing the same character of work which they do throughout the country. Washington is a pleasant place in which to live. It is expensive or cheap, as one wishes to make it, and it is to be in the future the great educational, social and literary center of the country.

Jeff Davis in Irons.

Perhaps the most exciting scene of all this Fortress Monroe confinement was the putting of Jeff Davis in irons, which was done on the 23d of May, 1865, says Carp in the Cleveland Leader. On the morning of that day Capt. Titlow entered the cell in company with a blacksmith and his assistant. The latter had in his hands some heavy iron shackles, which he rattled as he came across the floor. Davis was lying on the bed with his food on the tin plate beside him yet untouched. As these men entered he raised himself and said "Well?" interrogatively.

Capt. Titlow replied: "I have an unpleasant duty to perform, sir," and at this moment the senior blacksmith took up the shackles.

Davis leaped instantly to his feet and his countenance grew livid and rigid. He gasped for breath and clutched his throat with his right hand. He then drew himself up slowly, and his figure seemed to swell with indignation and then to shrink with terror as he glanced from the captain's face to the shackles and said slowly and with laboring chest:

"My God! My God! You cannot have been sent to iron me!"

"I have been ordered to do so," and he beckoned the blacksmith to approach. Davis looked around the room as though looking for some weapon, and demanded to see Maj. Gen. Miles. Captain Titlow replied that the orders came from Washington and Maj. Gen. Miles could not revoke them. Davis then asked that a telegram be sent, but Capt. Titlow replied: "My orders are peremptory and admit no delay. For your own sake, let me advise you to submit with patience. As a soldier I must execute my orders."

"These are not the orders for a soldier," shouted Davis, losing control of himself. "They are orders for a jailer or a hangman, which no soldier wearing a sword should accept. Kill me! kill me!" he cried, throwing his arms wide open and exposing his breast, "rather than inflict on me and on my people, through me, this insult worse than death."

Capt. Titlow then ordered the blacksmith to do his duty, and the blacksmith attempted to put the shackles on Davis. Davis hurled him with a shove across the room, and Capt. Titlow called in a sergeant and a file of soldiers. These attempted to seize Davis, when he grabbed a soldier's musket and tried to wrench it from him. A moment later he was thrown upon the bed and was held down while the shackles were riveted on his ankles.

When this was completed he lay for a moment in a stupor. He then raised himself and dropped his shackled feet to the floor. As he heard the clank of the chains he burst into a passion of tears, rocking himself to and fro and muttering: "Oh! the shame! Oh the shame!"

These shackles which were put on Jeff Davis were of heavy iron, perhaps five-eighths of an inch in thickness, and they were connected by a chain of like weight. They remained on him until, by the advice of his physician, they were removed. I think he wore them less than a week. I do not know what has become of them, but they were for a time in the possession of Maj.-Gen. Miles.

His jailers were afraid that he would commit suicide, and they would not allow him the use of a knife or fork. His food was cut up before it was sent to him, and he was allowed only spoons to eat with. The soldiers stole his spoons and sent them off as mementoes to their friends, and when to prevent this, he kept his spoon in his cell, they took his napkins and sent them off. About five months after his imprisonment he was moved from his close quarters to Carroll hall, in another part of the fort, where he had better accommodations. From here he was bailed out on $100,000 bail, and Horace Greeley was one of his bondsmen.

The Outlook in the Northwest.

"Wheat in the Northwest," said Mr. P. D. Armour, "had rain enough in time to put the spring wheat crop out of danger." While we were in Dakota on the annual trip of the St. Paul Railroad Directors there was a good deal of rain. The crops now look so fine and the country has been filled up so fast, that everybody along with us became bulls on the stock.

"The earnings of our road," continued Mr. Armour, "have been greatly increased by the settling up of Minnesota on the Hastings and Dakota Division. There were 300 or 400 miles of land along there which were owned by millionaires and railroads, and were held at too high a price. The recent decision throwing open these fields to taxation has inclined big holders to sell. I counted 319 shanties in a half hour's ride along that division, which all looked as if they had been put up in a fortnight. They were so new that the boards were not weather-stained. I never could understand why the practical men on the St. Paul were opposed to land grants. This made it plain. These big tracts were sold years ago by the roads for $2 and $3 per acre, and, being exempt from taxation, were held in great blocks at high prices and never improved. Emigration jumped over this part of Minnesota and into Dakota, so that while Dakota business paid splendidly, this great territory in Minnesota furnished no business. It was one of the convincing reasons to me that the St. Paul stock is a good property. If the road could earn its dividends with this enormous territory unpopulated, it certainly, with it filling up, can earn a big surplus. I look for a good many weeks this year when the St. Paul earnings will exceed $1,000,000."

EXCAVATIONS AT POMPEII.

Anxious Digging for Unknown Treasures —The Museum With its Rare Sights.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE, NAPLES, May 15, 1886.—It seems odd to speak of a dead city as a growing one. But that is exactly the case with Pompeii. There are many cities in Italy who do not grow half as fast as the one buried by the ashes of Vesuvius eighteen hundred years ago. A person visiting it at intervals of a year notices a marked enlargement of its boundaries. The Italians, you know, are the champion diggers. The make the shovel fly when they attack the grave of Pompeii. We saw a gang of them at work there. A Government overseer watched them like a hawk. He wanted to be sure they pocketed no jewelry, coins or objects of art or utility yielded by the excavations.

The only produce of their toil in that line, as we stood by, was a bit of iron, which the guide called a hinge, and the fragment of a small marble column. The spades, busily plied, were gradually bringing to light a beautiful house. The floors were mosaic, with simple but graceful designs in scroll pattern—nearly as fresh of color as if laid yesterday. The walls bore frescoes of fainter tints—grinning masks, fawns, cupids, birds, fish and fruit. It had evidently been the home of a well-to-do citizen of Pompeii. The nervous movements of the workmen betrayed their anxiety. They were hoping at every movement to make a valuable "find." Perhaps they might hit upon a great iron chest—studded with round knobs like a boiler—and full of gold, money or ornaments, or they might strike another wonder in marble or bronze, or they might be startled by coming suddenly upon a skull or other human remains. In the latter event the work was suspended till a careful inspection is made. The responsible and intelligent person in charge proceeds to ascertain if the dead Pompeiian has left a mould of himself or herself in the plastic ashes. If so, he prepares a mixture of plaster of Paris, breaks a hole in the crust and slowly pours in the liquid till the mold is full. When it has hardened the casting is tenderly removed. Lo! there is a rough image showing some poor creature in the agonies of death, prone on the floor, face downward.

Thus, most usually, were the inhabitants of the doomed city caught by the destroying angel. The skull, or leg or arm or whatever other part of the skeleton had not relapsed into its original dust, may attach itself to the plaster cast in the proper place or may require to be joined on by a pardonable "restoration." In either case the effect is thrilling in its horrible reality. Nothing in painting or sculpture can shock the beholder more than these self-produced and truthful statues exhibited in the museum, which is the first and most interesting thing shown to visitors. But, though neith r gold nor silver, nor the minutest scrap of a skeleton, nor anything else of importance was unearthed for my benefit, I quitted the new excavations with reluctance to examine those parts of Pompeii with which the world is already familiar through the medium of books and pictures. I found myself quite at home in the bakery, the wine shop, at the oil merchant's, at the houses of Pansa, of Sallust, of the "Tragic Poet," and the rest. The high stepping-stones across the streets looked familiar, as if I had trodden them before. The deep ruts cut by the carts as they groaned up the hill, coming from the ancient Stabia, were like friendly landmarks. So fully have literature and art made us acquainted with this disinterred city.

The guide tells me that only about one third of Pompeii has yet been uncovered. I take his word for it. He is also of the opinion that the best parts of the city have already been dug out. He evidently wishes that the work would stop. He is very human in this, for he finds it tiresome to show people about the present Pompeii. Treble its size, and his labor would be threefold. And he is forbidden to accept money. But I imagine that this very stern prohibition does not prevent persons from offering him (say) a couple of francs on "the sly," or him from accepting them.

It may be true, as our guide insists, that the temples, forums, baths, theaters and fine houses now above ground surpass anything of the kind that may hereafter be discovered at Pompeii. But the Italian Government is not disposed to take that for granted. Liberal sums are yearly appropriated to push the work. It bears fruits. A new temple or amphitheater may not be struck every year, but something is constantly being turned up to instruct the world in the manners and customs of the old Romans so well reflected in the representative city of Pompeii. Of bronze or stone statues, household implements and tools of trade, the yield is immense and steady. These may be counted by the thousand in the splendid museum at Naples. One can see so many articles of luxury and use exactly similar to those he buys nowadays that he is fain to pause and try to remember what besides the steam-engine, the photograph and the electric telegraph we moderns have invented. There being no more room at Naples to store these treasures the excess of them is huddled together in the courtyards and houses of Pompeii herself. It is estimated that at the present rate this mine of antiquities will not be worked out in fifty years.

Vesuvius is the most deceptive of mountains. We know how treacherous and cruel he is. But, as we see him gently smoking in the haze of this soft, enervating atmosphere, we think him very much maligned. The chimney of a well regulated house could not be steadier of behavior. His sides look sleek in the distance. One would never suspect that all that brown softness is lava fifty feet deep and covering thousands of acres. When I ascended the volcano on a fair day, I realized how illusory are impressions when formed afar off. After traversing Portici and Resina (old Herculaneum) the carriage climbed a steep slope between country villas with "plenty of fruit and shade," as an advertisement would say. Presently a sharp turn in the road brought me face to face with the head of a lava stream, which had been mercifully stayed at that point years ago. The road has been cut through it showing its depth, and that was enough to have buried in its path any of the villas I had seen below. From this point on to the station of the Funicular Railway the road for the most time passes between gray-black walls of lava, the tops of which are curled like waves or twisted into capricious spiral forms, and there forever stilled. Not a flower or blade of grass grows there, except in crevices where dust may have fallen and the wind has scattered seeds.

The desolation mile after mile is oppressive to behold. One seeks relief by looking back over the blue Mediterranean and the reddish-white cities of the plain. Or else he looks ahead and up to Vesuvius, whose terrible majesty now begins to appear. I now see that where the sea of lava ends the ashes begin. The vapor, which seemed to curl up peacefully and thinly—from the standpoint of Naples—is mounting to the sky in a great volume, and whirling as if in a cyclone. One imagines a roar as that hot steam rushes from the crater. He sees specks tossed into the air. These are stones flung aloft two or three hundred feet and dropping back into the yawning pit to be presently ejected again. He has been told that Vesuvius is a little more active than usual. He can now readily understand of what frightful deeds the volcano is capable when in the maddest humor. Not only all the little cities near his base, which have been result in their childlike faith that they will never again be destroyed, but proud Naples, which has so far been spared, are at his mercy.

After I had ascended by railway to a nearer view of the monster, and completed my acquaintance with him as far as it was safe, familiarity did not lessen my respect for his power. It seemed impudently inquisitive for a party of tiny mortals to be throwing stones into his enormous mouth, poking canes into his ribs and stirring up the red fire there, and laughing as the dense sulphurous fumes rose in our faces. The guides roasted eggs for us, and we ate them with a pinch of salt chucking the shells into the crater, which answered back with a shower of red hot stones. These luckily missed their mark. I incline to think that some of the fun made by our company of visitors was like whistling to keep up courage. For I noticed that the noisest of them hung hard to the guides and gave a wide berth to the crater's edge, and looked much pleased when the signal was given to return. Just as we started on the downward path Vesuvius made a noise between a sob and a shriek, and belched forth a farewell volley of stones, which might have spoiled some hats and even heads if they had been shot accurately.

For the information of those who have never ascended Vesuvius but hope to do so some day, I add that the trip by carriage from Naples is three and one-half hours long to the foot of the Funicular Railway. Thence to the upper station twelve minutes by a line much resembling that of Mount Washington or the Switzerland Rigi in ease and safety. From there to the top of the crater is a steep climb of fifteen or twenty-five minutes, according to the age and wind of the climber. Persons with weak lungs or shaky legs or in any respect infirm should not attempt the latter feat. For them is provided the chaise-a-porteur. Two strong young fellows carry this like a bier—their customer sitting composedly (unless he or she is badly scared) in the chair which is swung in the middle of two long poles. The bearers are like goats in sure-footedness, strength and agility. It is wonderful to see them pick their way among the huge, jagged pieces of smoking lava and up the steep slope of hot ashes—ankle deep—without slipping. In an hour one may do reasonable justice to the cone and crater, and in two hours and a half more be back in Naples.

On my way down the mountain I potted by a little spare time to do what most tour

Summer Underwear. Percale Shirts.

DAY & MEAGHER

Would Call Attention this Week to their Immense Line of

Haberdashery,

Including the Largest and Best Stock of

WHITE AND FANCY SHIRTS

And NIGHT SHIRTS ever Shown in this City.

Notice, Also, OUR BALLBRIGGAN and CASHMERE UNDERWEAR

Underwear for Summer,

Special Line of Buck Skin Driving Gloves.

PRICES LOW. QUALITY THE BEST.

DAY & MEAGHER.

WHOLESALE. RETAIL.

FRANK JARBOE,

JEWELER

A Superb Stock

In all Lines.

Watches, Clocks,

AND JEWELRY.

Carefully Repaired by Skilled workmen on short notice.

ENGRAVING DONE.

Agent For the Celebrated Fredonia Railroad Watch.

DO YOU WANT

BOOTS OR SHOES,

If so, call on

H. S. Totton

Sleeper Block, Front Street,

And he will show you the most complete and finest stock of goods ever brought to this city.

Fine Goods & Low Prices.

Everything marked down to hard pan. Manufacturing and repairing department in connection,

THE POPULAR

New Grocery Store

On Front Street,

In Dettelbach's old Stand

Is the place to buy your

SupplieS !

We are daily receiving fresh Garden Vegetables, Straw berries, and all the luxuries going.

Our Stock of Canned Goods is complete. Also Dried Fruit.

First-class Dairy Butter a Specialty.

M. SPRAGUE

Proprietor.

WHITE & WHITE,

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

DEALERS IN

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Glass, Papers, Nails, and Builder's Hardware. A complete stock of

T. L. BLOOD & CO'S MIXED PAINTS,

Fully Warranted.

Call on us before letting your Contracts for Building and Repairs. It will pay you.

MONEY TO LOAN

Money, at the Brainerd Loan Agency, to loan on all kinds of personal property with or without removal. All business Strictly CONFIDENTIAL

Office with Brainerd Furniture Co., corner of Fifth and Front Streets. **A. L. HOFFMAN, Agent.**

☞Removed from Sleeper Block, Front Street.

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Adam Timo, mortgagor, to August Mattilee, dated the 2d day of April, 1884, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Crow Wing county, Minnesota on the 31st day of July, 1884, at 2 o'clock p. m., in Book C of mortgages on page 260, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the amount of one hundred and twenty-one dollars and ninety cents ($121.90) upon the note which said mortgage was given to secure, together with twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as therein stipulated to be paid upon a foreclosure, and no action or proceeding has been instituted in equity or at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Brainerd, in the county of Crow Wing and state of Minnesota, on Monday the 19th day of July, A. D. 1886, at ten o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage and taxes, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the sum of twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as aforesaid.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the north one hundred feet of lot 13, and the west half of lot 14 in block 4 in the second addition to the town of Brainerd, being a piece of ground 37½ feet east and west and 100 feet north and south off the northwest corner of said block with the building thereon.

Dated June 2d, 1886.

AUGUST MATTILEE, Mortgagee.

W. A. FLEMING, Attorney of Mortgage, Brainerd, Minn.

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Badger o. Peterson and Laura M. Peterson, his wife, mortgagors, to Clarence E. Lum, mortgagee, dated the 21st day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Crow Wing, in the state of Minnesota, on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1883, at ten o'clock a. m. in book C, of mortgages, on page 266, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of eighty-five and 45-100 dollars and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Brainerd, in the county of Crow Wing, and state of Minnesota, on Monday, the ninth day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at ten o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of forclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lots, pieces or parcels of land situated in the county of Crow Wing and state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point on the west line of block number seventy-five (75), fifty (50) feet from the south west corner of said block, thence running east one hundred and fifty (150) feet, thence north fifty (50) feet, thence west one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the west line of said block, thence south on said line fifty (50) feet to the place of beginning; also a piece of land bounded as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of block number seventy-five (75), thence running north along the east line of said block one hundred (100) feet, thence at right angles west one hundred (100) feet, thence at right angles south one hundred (100) feet to the south line of said block, thence east along said line one hundred (100) feet to the place of beginning. All said property being in block number seventy-five (75) of the First Addition to the town (now city) of Brainerd, according to the plat thereof recorded in the Registry of Deeds of said Crow Wing county.

CLARENCE E. LUM, Mortgagee.

LEON E. LUM, Attorney for Mortgagee. Dated June 15th, 1886.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., June 10th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman, Clerk of the District Court of Crow Wing county, Minn. at Brainerd, on Saturday, July 24th, 1886, viz: Benoit Provost for the w½ ne¼ and e½ nw¼ sec. 2, township 44 and range 31.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Wallace Beane and Charles Shontell of Crow Wing county, Minn., and J. S. Gardner and Peter Van Dom, of Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minn.

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Henry Oclaire and Lase Ocliare, his wife, mortgagors, to Lillia M. Follett, mortgagee, dated the 12th day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Crow Wing, in the State of Minnesota, on the 12th day of May A. D. 1883, at 3:15 o'clock p. m., in book "C" of mortgages, on page 99, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the amount of Twenty-eight and 95-100 ($28.95) Dollars, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

And whereas, said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Lillia M. Follett to J. B. Douglas, dated the 7th day of August, A. D. 1885, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds, on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1885, at 11:50 o'clock a. m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 117 and 118.

Now, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be forclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the court house, in the city of Brainerd in the county of Crow Wing, and state of Minnesota, on Tuesday the seventh day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of forclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lots, pieces or parcels of land situated in the county of Crow Wing and state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: Lots numbered three (3) and four (4), in block fifty-one (51) in the town (now city) of Brainerd, according to the recorded plat thereof, of record and on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Crow Wing County.

J. B. DOUGLAS, Assignee of Mortgagee.

G. S. FERNALD Attorney of Assignee. Dated May 19, 1886.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., May 13th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman, Clerk of the District Court at Brainerd, Minn., on Thursday, July 15th, 1886, viz: Lyman S. Smith, of Post Ripley, Minn., for the w½ nw¼ and w½ sw¼ sec. 31, town 43, range 31.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land: John Sewell, Joseph Adams, Christopher Troxel and Allison Ainsworth, all of Fort Ripley Minn. D. H. FREEMAN, Register.

A. P. RICGS,

Real Estate, Insurance,

And Collections.

Room 12, - Sleeper Block.

$1,500 each for seven houses well located
$1,200 for 2 houses and 3 lots on north side
$800 for 8-room house on Norwood street
$675 for 7-room house on Norwood street
$350 for desirable house in W. Brainerd
$1,000 will buy a good house and two lots Sixth street south.
$390 is the sum needed to buy a house on Sixth street south with two lots.
$1,100 will buy that beautiful house with 3 lots corner 6th and Rosewood.
$2,300 will take the Michigan House by payment of $1,000 down, balance on terms to suit.
$900 for house and tow lots corner of 7th and Holly.
$900 for house and lot Fourth street N.
$950 each for 2 houses on Juniper street
$1,700 for house and 2 lots Fairview add.
$900 for 2 houses and lots 2d Av. E. Br'd
$750 for 3 lots opposite new school house on Broadway.

Call and see other bargains in houses and lots, and farm lands. Houses for rent, etc., etc.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper of Crow Wing County,
Also Cass and Itasca.

N. H. Ingersoll, } Editors and Proprietors.
F. W. Wieland, }

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, from rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job printing office in the city.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota as second class marter.

Local News

Gent's night shirts at Westfalls.

Trunks and Valises at Westfalls.

Get your ice cream at the W. C. T. U. rooms.

Capt. Cross now has charge of the city prisoners.

The Brainerd Churchman for July has just been issued.

The county commissioners will be in session on Tuesday next.

John Ireland has been off duty this week on account of sickness.

Sixteen prostitutes paid their monthly fines to the city on Thursday.

It is reported that J. D. Cheney will open a drug store at Fort Ripley.

Fort Ripley and Motley are both preparing for a small sized celebration.

Bridge matters are being discussed by several prominent citizens. Savey?

Prof. Wilson proposes to enjoy his vavation and has bought a carriage horse.

Summer underwear at Westfall's at reduced prices to make room for fall stock.

The circus is coming, the bill boards have been erected and the small boy is happy.

$10,000 in cash to loan on long time at L. J. Cale's. Blueberries taken for security.

Wm. Ripson, a fireman on the N. P. road was married at Minneapolis, Wednesday.

Go to Westfall's and see the 200 or 300 shoes. Seamless cup and sole leather ccunter.

The flouring mill is about taken down. It looks now as though a cyclone had struck it.

Mayor Small has put a stop to shooting fireworks around the business center of the city.

The bill posters of W, W. Cole's circus are in the city to-day putting up their paper.

An elegant new line of neckwear just opened at Leopold Bros. Step in and examine it.

The Brainerd band received many compliments from the visiting gentlemen here on Wednesday.

Westfall makes "merchant tailoring" a specialty. Measures taken and suits made on short notice.

There will be a concert at the Methodist church on Sunday evening given by the Band of Hope.

Nothing of importance was accomplished at the meeting of the dam commissioners yesterday.

The council will probably hold a short session Monday evening, long enough to allow the grist of bills.

A. P. Farrar and wife returned last night from an extended trip to California and other western states.

Fresh fruit received daily at Smith's. All the delicacies of the season on hand. Corner Fifth and Fourth streets.

The shavings and sawdust on Front street caught fire yesterday morning and the hose cart was called out to squelch the blaze.

Losey & Dean are getting ready to move into new quarters on Front street in the Theviot block. They will have fine quarters.

Families desiring ice cream for the 4th will please leave their orders Saturday at the W. C. T. U. rooms corner Fifth and Front streets.

A new post-office has been created at Gull Lake, called Gladstone, with L. H. Dodge as postmaster. Postmaster Dodge had the endorsement of J. H. Koop, P. M.

Five prisoners escape from C. Cross while doing street work yesterday morning. They went in all directions and a shot or two in the air only served to hurry them on.

Subject of sermon Sunday morning at the Baptist church "Our Country's Need," and in the evening "No Condemnation." Services commence 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Arrangements have been made at Little Falls for a coach on No. 15 to leave for Brainerd at 4 a. m. next Monday morning. The people at the Falls will come up to this city and enjoy a good time.

On Monday afternoon L. J. Cale's delivery team ran away, demolishing the wagon and injuring one of the horses. A fall of ten feet to the ground from the wagon bridge was what done the mischief.

For the next 60 days we will sell at greatly reduced prices in order to make room for fall stock, which will be arriving after August 1st. Now is the time to buy at E. M. Westfall, No. 38, Front street. Call early and often.

The present administration must be pretty hard up for policemen when they will take a tramp that has been in the cooler for vagrancy and put him on the police force. Just inquire if one of the night officers was not before the court as a tramp a short time ago.

A superstitious subscriber who found a spider in his paper wants to know if it is considered a bad omen. Nothing of the kind. The spider was only looking over the columns of the paper to see what merchant was not advertising so that it could spin its web across the door and be free from disturbance.

A fourteen year old kid was collared by the police here on Wednesday in accordance with a telegram received from Duluth. The boy had stolen money from his mother and started west to become a cow boy. He had purchased the life of Wild Bill from the news boy for which he gave a $5 bill, and also had the Younger Brother's history with him.

Mr. P. H. Foote, who recently came here to accept a position in the drug store of his brother, has been confined to his room for some time with typhoid fever, and last week his sister was sent for he being considered dangerous. Mr. Foote is a married man, and it unfortunately happens that his wife also lies on a sick bed in the southern part of the state, At present he is improving.

Personal Paragraphs.

Mr. H. Clark has removed to Minneapolis.

Mrs. Grandelmyer was a St. Cloud visitor on Monday.

Mrs. N. B. Kelly and children left for Ohio on Tuesday morning.

Joe. Fanlander, of St. Cloud, was a caller at our sanctum Monday.

Otto Reinhardt has returned to Brainerd. He has been visiting relatives at Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

Judd Stearns, the district court stenographer and quite well known in this city, was married at Crookston on Monday.

Wm. Congdon returned yesterday afternoon from a four week's visit to Vermont. Mrs. Congdon will remain another month.

Geo. F. Leopold went to Duluth on Thursday morning in company his brother Sam. Leopold, who is here on a visit from Chicago.

B. Hasskell and bride, who have been spending a week with Brainerd acquaintances, took the 9:45 passenger for Jamestown Wednesday evening.

Mrs. F. L. Mattison started Tuesday morning for a few week's visit in Southern Minnesota. Mr. Mattison accompanied her to St. Paul.

S. F. Dean, of Martin's Ferry, Ohio, is in the city on a visit to his brother, I. T. Dean. He will stay several days and enjoy some of the fine fishing which abounds in this section.

H. B. Allen, of the Cloquet Pine Knot, D. C. Lightbourn, of the Ada Index, B. Strain, of the Battle Lake Review, and W. S. Woodbridge, of the Duluth News were callers at our sanctum on Wednesday. They were in attendance at the convention.

Miss A. Lorane Youker has been engaged as teacher in the primary department of the public schools for the coming year. The lady held this position a year ago and gave general satisfaction.

The ladies at the W. C. T. U. rooms will be prepared to furnish families and individuals with ice cream on the Fourth and parties are requested to leave their orders Saturday, who wish a quantity. The cream is of the very highest grade; we have tried it and are certain of this assertion. Lunches will also be served.

The last issue of the Daily Journal was put before the public this morning. Bro. Stivers has fully convinced himself and the public that "the long felt want" when filled was not appreciated in a financial sense. The paper was bright, spicy and gave great promise, but the people who called loudest for a daily and howled about the newspapers in this city not having life enough to start such an enterprise were not at all forward in stepping to the front and putting their shoulder to the wheel. It takes cash to run run a daily nswspaper, and without a liberal advertising a man must have a large bank account it he keeps the enterprise moving in respectable shape. The daily field is now open to some other man who wants to make a fortune.

The glorious Fourth will be ushered in at 6 a. m. by the firing of cannon. At 8:30 a. m. the parade will form on Front street headed by the Brainerd band and will march through the principal streets, a prize being offered to the best gotten up ragmuffin. The grand tournament of the visiting and home firemen will take place immediately after the parade. At 10 a. m. the oration will take place at the park, with music by the Glee Club and band. At 2:30 the races and ball game at the Driving Park will begin, to include trotting, running, foot races and climbing and walking the greased pole, with music by the band. At 9 p. m. the grand display of fireworks will take place near the Villard Hotel, and the glorious day's sport will end with a grand ball at the rink. Every particular has been completed, and the day promises to be one of unusual prominence among all others. Remember that Monday, July 5th, is the day we celebrate.

For good goods at reasonable prices go to Westfall's. He can supply you with anything you wish in Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises, etc., etc.

A Nigger Chaser.

Last Tuesday evening as the trains were coming in with the delegates to the convention, fireworks were being displayed in various parts of the city, and at the corner of Front and Sixth street in the stand owned by A. Atherton a lively scene was enacted which was more lively than expected. A nigger chaser was lighted and thrown down in the door, which took a backward movement and landed directly in the stock of fireworks and ignited them instantly. Well, speaking about lively times, it was a caution to see the three or four boys who were inside the building get out with rockets and pin wheels darting around after them. The fire department came out and soon got the blaze under control, but not until everything in the room was destroyed. We understand that the insurance on the stock had run out the day before. The loss will reach $450.

THE BOYS are particularly desired to call and see what we have for them in the way of a fine shoe at a moderate price, in Button, Congress or Lace. Something new and fresh, just from Boston. DAY & MEAGHER.

He Loved Her.

The following has been handed us for publication:

A certain young man who runs on the way freight between Brainerd and Detroit, and who we will call C. A. for short, went out boat riding with his best girl a week ago last Sunday. When they were fairly out upon the bosom of the lake the conversation drifted to the subject of love, and the young lady asked him if he really and truly loved her as much as he protested he did. Our hero replied "Yes, I love you dearer than life, and I would do anything in this world for you," whereupon, like the lady who dropped her glove into the arena amid the raging lions and asked her lover to get it for her to test his love, she said "jump into the lake," and in he went, and as he went down he was heard to murmur, "I die happy." The boys now ask him how he liked his bath, and he gets in a terrible rage and says he and the road-master are going together after this.

Our stock of Mens' Shoes is now (since the arrival of our late purchases) simply perfect. No such line can be found else where outside of the largest cities. DAY & MEAGHER.

Of Interest to School Teachers.

Teachers in the public schools who desire to attend the session of the educational Association at Topeka, Kan., can obtain round trip tickets from Brainerd to St. Paul and return, at one fare the round trip by obtaining a certificate that they are teachers in the public schools, signed by B. F. Wright, and presenting them to Ticket Agent Walker. Tickets will be for sale 6th to 12th inst., and be good to return Sept. 4th. Railroads leading from St. Paul to Topeka, will grant equally low rates.

Married.

CORCORAN—MCCARTHY—At the Catholic Church in this city, on Wednesday, June 30, 1886, at 9 o'clock a. m., by the Rev. Father Vaudry, Mr. Patrick Corcoran and Miss Mary E. McCarthy, all of Brainerd.

The groom is one of the main line passenger conductors on the N. P. road, and the bride is a well known, estimable young lady of East Brainerd. A very pleasant reception was given Wednesday evening at the residence of the bride's parents, after which Mr. and Mrs. Corcoran left for a short wedding trip. The following is a list of presents tendered them:

Vase parlor lamp. E. Clark and mother.
Silver butter dish and knife. Misses Mary and Maggie Meekins.
Glass and silver fruit basket. Mr. and Mrs. Stein.
Silver cake basket. Koop Bros.
Silver syrup pitcher. J. Cullen.
Gold thimble. Miss Summers.
Individual caster, Miss Calhoun.
Silver card receiver. T. Riley and sister.
Hand painted water bottle and glass, Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig.
Silver tea set, a friend.
Pair of glass and silver vases, Misses Mary and Sarah Canan.
Silver butter dish. Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Cullen.
Half-dozen silver tea and table spoons. Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Totton.
Silver butter dish. Mr. and Mrs. F. Farrell.
Silver pickle castor. Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Root.
Cake basket. Mr. and Mrs. A. Jernegan.
Set of nut-picks and cracker in case, D. Murphy, St. Paul.
Cut glass and silver pickle castor, H. C. Schelmyer.
Bed room set worth $100, conductors of the N. P. R. R.
Cook stove and utensils, Jas. Smith.
China tea set and napkins, Mrs. P. McCarthy.
Silver water service, A. E. Foster, O. C. Foster and J. A. Cochran.
Wine set, Mr. and Mrs. C. O'Brien.
Desert set, Mr. and Mrs. J. McGinnis.
Toilet set, Miss Cooly.
Pair silver napkin rings, Mr. and Mrs. Cooly.
Dozen linen napkins, Mr. and Mrs. Metzger.
Pair of towels, Mrs I. A. Collins.
Pair lace pillow shams, Mrs. Martin.
Pair sofa cushions, Mrs. H. Theviot.
Hand painted plague, Mrs. Harter.
Easy chair, Mr. and Mrs. P. Murphy.
Pair Turkish towels, Mrs. H. H. Cummings.
Half-dozen goblets. Miss K. Stein.
Basket of flowers, Miss Mary Campbell.
Half-dozen silver tea spoons. Mrs. M. McCarthy.

RIPSON—MELLEN—At Minneapolis, on Wednesday, June 30, 1886, Wm. F. Ripson of Brainerd, and Miss Lizzie Mullen, of Minneapolis.

The groom is a well known railroad man of this city, and the bride is a daughter of H. H. Mellen, of northeast Minneapolis. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Enos Campbell, of the Church of Christ, in the presence of 200 relatives and friends. Miss Blanche Harvie acted as bridesmaid and Mr. F. H. Mellen as groomsman. The couple arrived in Brainerd Thursday morning, and will make their future home in this city.

CLARK—BATTLES—At the Baptist parsonage, June 24th, 1886, by the Rev. E. J. Brownson, Mr. John Clark and Miss Minnie Battles, both of Brainerd.

CLIFFORD—BOULDEN—At the Baptist parsonage, June 26, 1886, by the Rev. E. J. Brownson, Mr. Chas Clifford and Miss Emma Bouldon.

SHELMIRE—HARTER—At the bride's residence in East Brainerd, on Wednesday, June 30, 1886, by the Rev. Dr. Hawley, Mr. Howard C. Shelmire, and Mrs. Mary E. Harter, both of this city.

Cale pays cash for blueberries.

Fresh roasted peanuts every day at Smith's, corner 5th a Front street.

Latest styles of dress goods at L. J. Cale's.

Gull River Crumbs.

Where are you going the Fourth? is a popular query just now.

Jovial Mart Flint has extended invitations to some of his friends to spend the Fourth at his place on the Bluffs.

Our base ball club will play the Motley nine the Fourth at Motley.

The Cass county caucus was duly held at the school house last Saturday evening by a select few.

Mrs. Backus, of Minneapolis, is here visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Horr.

Geo. Hardwick left for the east yesterday. Walt Benson takes his place as head clerk in the company's store.

Last Sunday the teachers and scholars of our Sunday school presented Mr. Hardwick with a magnicent gold headed cane in token of their regard, and in appreciation of his labors as their superintendent for the past year.

Our boarding house is receiving a new coat of paint. MAX.

Gull River, July 1st.

Get a cool drink of lemonade at Smith's for five cents. Remember the place, corner of Fifth and Front streets.

A full line of boy's single pants just received at Leopold Bros.

The Fourth in Brainerd.

The Sauk Rapids Sentinel gives our prospective magnificent celebration the following send off in its last issue:

The citizens of Brainerd are always alive to the interests of that beautiful and charming city in the pines, and all are united when its welfare is at stake, no matter how turbulent the political waters may be at times, and this is exactly as it should be. They therefore issue a proclamation to the effect that the grandest celebration in the northwest will be held in that city on the 5th day of July next; and all who feel inclined to celebrate on that day will do well to go to Brainerd, as the people there do just as they say they will, and they do such things well. They open wide their doors, and welcome everybody. Among other pleasures of the day, there will be running and trotting races at the park, by noted flyers, and for enticing purposes; also foot races by some of the fastest in the land. Now is the time for the talked of fast horses down this way to show their heels to the Brainerd fleet ones. All who go there to contend for the purses will have no cause to complain if they come out behind, as all have a fair deal and no favors. Let all who want to spend a jolly good day go to Brainerd and celebrate. The railroad company, (N. P.) carries passengers the round trip for fare one way.

Estrayed.

One red cow, horns crooked nearly together, white spot under belly, nearly nine years old. Any one knowing of the whereabouts of said annimal please leave with.

Mrs. REINSTADLER, East Brainerd.

Notice to Water Consumers.

Water rents are now due and become delinquent July 7.

BRAINERD WATER CO.

Latest style Jerseys at L. J. Cale's.

Brussell's carpet at L. J. Cale's.

Try Smith's soda water.

Cash for blueberries at L. J. Cale's.

Westfall carries Field, Thayer & Co's Boots and Shoes. Call for the Dongola Kid Shoe. It is the nicest dress shoe ever worn. Hand Sewed.

Ladies goat shoes for $1 at L. J. Cale's

At Cost! At Cost!

Having decided to reduce my large stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, solid Silver and Plated Ware, Spectacles, Canes, etc., etc., to about one-half of what I am now carrying, I will, until further notice, sell anything in my stock at ACTUAL COST. You all know I mean what I say. No fooling about this Call at once while the stock is complete,

Yours truly, F. G. SUNDBERG.

For Sale.

Timothy and clover $6.00 per ton. Wild hay, $4.00 per ton. At Hartley farm three miles from town.

C. L. SPAULDING, Lumberman's Exchange Bank.

First rate pasture fenced and watered $2.00 per month at Hartley farm,

C. L. SPAULDING, Lumberman's Exchange Bank.

Trunks, Trunks, Trunks, in all styles and prices, just in at Day & Meagher's

Fresh candies and nuts just received at Smiths.

Largest and best stock of dry goods in the city at L. J. Cale's.

The Proletar, a weekly newspaper published by the Boheimans will appear for a time as a daily. They still assert that not one of the indicted socialists at Chicago was a Bohemian.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co. 106 Wall street N. Y.

For Sale by S. & J. W Koop.

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Robert K. Whiteley and Marietta A. Whiteley, his wife, mortgagors, to Bulah A. Ferris, mortgagee, dated the 14th day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Crow Wing, in the state of Minnesota, on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1883, at 3:35 o'clock p. m. in book "C" of mortgages, on page 79, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of eight hundred and forty two and 50-100 ($42.50) dollars and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by the sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Brainerd, in the county of Crow Wing and state of Minnesota, on Monday the 16th day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lots, pieces, and parcels of land situated in the county of Crow Wing, and state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter of the southwest quarter (NW¼ SW¼) of section No. eight (8) township No. forty-five (45) of range No. thirty (30); also the east half of the southeast quarter (E½ SE¼), the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter (NW¼ SE¼), the west half of the northeast quarter (W½ NE¼) and lot numbered one (1) all in section No. eight (8) of township No. forty-five (45) of range No. thirty (30).

BULAH A. FERRIS, Mortgagee.

HOLLAND & MCCLENAHAN, Attorneys of Mortgagee.

July 1st, 1886.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss In Probate Court.
County of Crow Wing }

In the matter of the Estate of Jasper E. Cheney, deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of Peter Cheney of Sauk Rapids, Benton county, Minn., representing among other things that Jasper E. Cheney, late of Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1884, at Brainerd, in said county of Crow Wing, died intestate, and being a resident of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this county and that the said petitioner is father of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to him said Peter Cheney granted:

It is ordered that said petition be heard before the Judge of this court, on Tuesday the 2nd day of August, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., at my office in the city of Brainerd, in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the Brainerd Dispatch a weekly newspaper printed and published at the said City of Brainerd, in said county.

Dated at Brainerd, Minn., the 1st day of July, A. D. 1886.

By the Court, J. B. DOUGLAS, Probate Judge

WARNER BRO'S

ARE BY FAR THE MOST POPULAR CORSETS EVER INTRODUCED.

CORALINE is superior to whalebone. Cannot be broken. Is flexible and easy to the wearer. Is used in no goods except those made by Warner Bros.

$10.00 REWARD

FOR ANY STRIP OF CORALINE THAT BREAKS WITH SIX MONTHS ORDINARY WEAR IN A CORSET. AVOID CHEAP IMITATIONS BONED WITH VARIOUS KINDS OF CORD. ALL GENUINE CORALINE CORSETS HAVE CORALINE PRINTED ON INSIDE OF STEEL COVER.

For Sale by all Leading Merchants.

WARNER BROS. 141 & 143 Wabash Av. CHICAGO.

PRICES LOWER Than EVER

AT

L. J. CALE'S

CASH STORE.

Largest Stock and best assortment in the City.

Large assortment of

Carpets. Carpets.

From 25c. and up. Oil cloths in all widths,

Large Line of Dress Goods of all Colors and Qualities. All must be sold, and will make special low prices. Full line of Ladies Goat Shoes from $1 and up.

Also large line Men's, Boy's Misses and Children's shoes at prices that Cannot be Matched. Come and see and get prices before buying.

L. J. CALE.

E. W. LYNCH,

DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions,

Sixth Street, Next to Paine's Market.

Fresh eggs and butter, and country produce bought and sold. The largest and most select line of canned goods in the city.

Confectionery, Cigars And Tobaccos.

Free Delivery. Give me a call and I will Guarantee you Satisfaction.

THE CITY MEAT MARKET,

No. 15, Sixth Street South.

K. S. PAINE & CO., Prop.

All kinds of FRESH and SALT MEATS, FISH, BUTTER Etc., always in stock and for sale at the very lowest prices. Sole agency in this city for PLATT & CO'S Celebrated

OYSTERS.

They are the best oysters for the price Sold in Brainerd.

MCFADDEN & JOHNSON,

Pioneer Druggists.

We are Sole Proprietors of the following well know Remedies, all of which we guarantee or money refunded:

Seymour's Sure Salve for Cuts, Bruises, Boils, Felons, etc.

Wonder of the World for Nervous Complaints, Headache, Neuralgia, and Toothache.

Sherwood's Cough Syrup, a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, and all diseases of the throat and lungs.

Glass' Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle. Try a package and be convinced.

Prescriptions Compounded With Care.

TOWNE-MCFADDEN BLOCK.

Lake View PARK.

This beautiful resort, only four miles from Brainerd, is now open. A fine house, bathing and boat houses, stabling, ice, and a dozen or more boats, with splendid grounds and the choice of Long or Bass Lake for fishing best opportunity to the tourist, sportsman, and those desiring lake-side recreation offered in this portion of Minnesota.

Leave orders at E. O. Webb's, Sleeper block, for a ride to Lake View. Fare for round trip 50c.

M. HAGBERG

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

has a large and complete stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed, Provisions, etc.

M. HAGBERG,

Odd Fellows' Block.

HARNESS SHOP

CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

Keep on hand an assortment of everything in the line.

Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs

BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS,

D. W. WHITFORD.

Fine Outfits Made a Specialty